

AFFLECK'S

Southern Rural Almanac,

AND

PLANTATION AND GARDEN

CALENDAR,

FOR

1856.

BY THOMAS AFFLECK,

WASHINGTON,

ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

LYMAN, LEE & PALFREY,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,

FRANKLIN AND NEW IBERIA, LA.

ST. MARY'S AND ST. MARTIN'S DRUG STORES.

See page 54 for Catalogue of the Southern Nurseries

THE
SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC

Still maintains its position as a successful and useful publication; the only periodical of the kind that is SOUTHERN THROUGHOUT

The attention of Country Merchants is particularly called to the little work, as an admirable medium for advertising, in a neat and permanent form. They can have editions of 300 or more copies prepared for them on liberal terms, by which they may have their imprint on the title-page of the cover, and the fourth or outside page of the cover for an elaborate advertisement of their business. The price at which the work is furnished is so low, considering the neat appearance and character of the work, that country merchants and others can well afford to distribute them gratuitously amongst the customers. The country has been so completely flooded with trash Almanacs, filled with advertisements of quack medicines, diversified with a few stale Joe Millerisms, that they cease to be valued, and are no longer preserved for reference through the year, as in old times. Something better is wanted, and that want is supplied by

THE SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC

The cost to Country Merchants and others is \$5 per 100, for 30 or more copies, which includes an imprint on title-page of cover and the whole of the fourth page for an advertisement of their business. Orders, with copy of advertisement, must be sent to the subscriber, and as early as practicable before the date of publication. State how the Almanacs are to be forwarded, or to whom delivered. Smaller lots may be sent by mail; price, postage pre-paid, \$1 per dozen, or 12 cents each for any number less than a dozen. No imprint or advertisement can appear on a less number than 300 copies.

Remittances may be made in postage stamps.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the advertising sheet of this publication offers the very best medium to advertisers in the Southern States. The circulation is large; a copy may be found in almost every house in the South-west. It is referred to almost daily hence its great value as a medium for advertising.

To such as wish so to advertise, we would say, do not delay in forwarding copy of your advertisement. The Almanac is issued 1st November of each year.

The cost per page is \$30. When desired, a few copies of the Almanac will be sent to each party advertising.

A few copies of the numbers of this Almanac for 1851, '52, '53, and '54, bound in one volume, can be had; price, sent by mail and pre-paid, \$1 25.

Address:

THOMAS AFFLECK,
Washington, Adams County, Miss.

AFFLECK'S
SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC,
AND
PLANTATION AND GARDEN
CALENDAR,

FOR

1856;

BEING LEAP YEAR;

AND UNTIL THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE EIGHTIETH YEAR OF
THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THOMAS AFFLECK,

WASHINGTON,

ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

The SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC enters upon its eighth year with yet better prospects of usefulness. It is believed that its effect upon the Agriculture and Horticulture of the South has been beneficial. As an advertising medium, it is unequalled. Sought for and referred to almost daily by so large a portion of the Rural population of the South, an advertisement in its columns has a permanency, and a value unattainable through any other means.

Many Country Merchants, Booksellers, Druggists, and others desire to present their customers with Almanacs. They can have editions of 300 or more copies with their imprint upon the title page, and advertisement of their business on the fourth page of the cover, on moderate terms.

No better or cheaper method offers of keeping their business fresh in the memory of their customers. Advertisements and orders should be handed in before the 1st of June of each year.

PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE,
NEW ORLEANS.

FOR SALE wholesale and retail by B. M. NORMAN,
Bookseller, 14 Camp street, New Orleans.

DAILY RECORD OF COTTON PICKING DURING THE WEEK COMMENCING ON DAY OF 185								DAILY RECORD OF BASSING EVENTS ON PLANTATION DURING THE WEEK COMMENCING ON DAY OF 185							
NAME	NO.	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	
		WORKS PICKED	WORKS PICKED	WORKS PICKED	WORKS PICKED	WORKS PICKED	WORKS PICKED	WORKS PICKED							
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	39														
	40														

THE COTTON-PLANTATION RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK;

- No. 1, for a Plantation working 40 hands or less, \$2 50.
- No. 2, do. do. 80 do. do. \$3 00.
- No. 3, do. do. 120 do. do. \$3 50.

— ALSO —

THE SUGAR-PLANTATION RECORD AND ACCOUNT-BOOK;

- No. 1, for a Plantation working 80 hands or less, \$3 00.
- No. 2, do. do. 120 do. do. \$3 50.

By THOMAS AFFLECK.

Sent by mail, carefully enveloped and prepaid, at the above prices; and when five copies are ordered by clubs, and remitted for, an additional copy will be sent to the individual making up the club. A liberal discount, with the usual time, allowed to dealers.

These works are coming more and more into use each year.

- Orders for copies to be forwarded by mail, may be sent to

THOMAS AFFLECK, Washington, Miss.

From the *New Orleans Prices Current* of 22d March, 1851.

We have a copy of this most useful work before us, and a glance at its systematic and business like arrangement, convinces us that no planter who would know what he is doing and what his overseers and his hands are doing, should be without it. The arrangement is simple, and may be understood by persons having merely a trifling knowledge of accounts.

The well-known agricultural writer, "Broomsedge," remarks of the Cotton Plantation Book in the S. C. "Farmer and Planter," for April, 1853.

"It is the completest thing of the kind we have ever seen. It comprehends everything required, and is so simple and well-arranged that you are almost obliged to go right. It will take half the price to buy a common blank book."

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1856.

Being, until July 4th, the 80th year of the Independence of the United States, and Leap-Year. By SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, Dundee, Yates county, New York.

NOTE.—The calculations of this Almanac have been made expressly for "The Southern Rural Almanac," and they serve for the latitudes of Memphis, Jackson, and New Orleans, and will answer for general use throughout the Southern part of the United States.

To avoid the necessity of using the difference between apparent and mean time, these tables have been carefully expressed in mean, true, or *clock time*. The column of Moon's Place shows the signs of the Zodiac, or constellation of stars in which the moon is situated at noon. There is nothing in these signs or characters that influences the human system, or any thing else, and they are inserted only to satisfy the demands of the credulous.

ECLIPSES FOR 1856.

This year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, as follows:

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 5th, invisible.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, in the morning of April 20th, visible. Begins at 1 o'clock 34 m.; middle, at 3 o'clock 6 m., and end at 4 h. 39 m. Eclipse will be 8.544 digits on the northern limb.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 28th, invisible.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 13th, in the evening; visible. The Moon will rise at 5 o'clock 24 m., with 8 digits or two-thirds eclipsed on the southern limb. End of Eclipse at 6 h. 28 m.

NOTE.—The times of the Eclipses, above, for other places, may be found by applying the following to those given: For Mobile, *add* 4 minutes; for Natchez, *subtract* 5 minutes, 39 seconds; for Jackson, *subtract* 32 seconds; Little Rock, *subtract* 9 minutes; Tuscaloosa, *add* 9 minutes; Washington, Miss., *subtract* 5 minutes and 20 seconds.

ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS.

Venus will be Morning Star until July 19th, then Evening Star the rest of the year. *Mars* will be Morning Star until April 1st, then Evening Star the balance of the year. *Jupiter* will be Evening Star until March 5th, then Morning Star until September 26th, then Evening Star the balance of the year. *Saturn* will be Evening Star until June 24th, then Morning Star until December 31st.

The EARTH will be nearest the Sun January 1st, being 93,505,607 miles from it. It will be 96,695,200 miles off on the 3d of July, and nearest again December 31st, distance 93,507,857 miles.

The SUN will be in the Winter Signs, 89 d. 1 h. 1 m. In the Spring Signs, 92 d. 20 h. 49 m. In the Summer Signs, 93 d. 14 h. 15 m. In the Autumnal Signs, 89 d. 17 h. 46 m. Sun north of Equator, 186 d. 11 h. 4 m. Sun south of Equator, 178 d. 18 h. 47 m. Difference, 7 d. 16 h. 17 m. This is caused by the slow motion of the earth when at its greatest distance from the sun in July. Tropical year, 365 d. 5 h. 51 m. long.

ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEMS FOR 1854.

PROB. 1. 31.09972 solid inches.—2. $x=3$.—3. 30.339 solid inches.—4. $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches and 16 surface inches.—5. 188.38286 solid inches.—6. 181 solid inches.—7. 138.564 solid inches.—8. 140.00715 solid inches.—9. ——— 10. 32.5488 solid inches.—11. 29.426 solid inches.—12. 530.4 globes.—13. 338.65 feet.—14. 304.138125 feet.—15. 8985966602.24 acres.—16. 33.261 surface inch.—17. 16256026 sq. miles in both frigid zones; 102117176.4 sq. miles in both temperate zones; 78289923 sq. miles in the torrid zone.—18. $x=4$ and $y=3$. (In the problem, "989535" should have been 989527).—19. 24354.3 sq. miles, or a 7914th of the whole.—20. .004625 of the entire surface, more than half.—21. $27^{\circ} 54' 17''$, or 1926.82 miles.—22. .669873 of an inch thick.—23. 1331.—24. 42925.—25. A hole 4.7664 inches in diameter.—26. April 25th, 1883.—27. $x=2$, $y=6$.—28. 1.081382387.—29. 3442.112 lbs.—30. 2.8633536 feet, or 62.8633536 feet from A.—31. 1770.43567 solid inches.—32. Diameter of each of the three circles, 2.7846096 feet; of the four, 2.4852 feet; of the five, 2.221151442 feet.—33. 12.337 solid feet, and 48.348 surface feet.—34. 404.13 lbs.—35. 301.—36. ——— 37. $2(a+b+c) \div \sqrt{3}$.—38. ——— 39. ——— 40. ——— 41. 16.903 pounds.—42. A cube whose side is = 13.85 inches.—43. ——— 44. 25.98 feet by 36.74 feet, which is the strongest rectangle.—45. $x = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5} \div 5$, or $\frac{1}{2} \div 2$.—46. 2.446 inches the diameter.—47. \$3527.16.—48. One weighs 8-9ths of a pound, the other 1 and 1-9th.—49. .16347 of an inch too long.—50. 6663 feet.—51. 65 years, 297 and 11-52 days.—52. A cube whose side is = 2.4853 feet.—53. 14.4322 minutes.—54. 16092.444 tons.—55. 4.167648 inches.—56. Velocity = 400.4 feet per second; height = 1029 and $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; range = 4907 feet.

NOTE.—There are several answers omitted, in consequence of their being too complex for insertion in this place. They are indicated by ———.

S. H. WRIGHT.

Persons who send solutions of any of the problems in the Almanac for 1856, to the Calculator, Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., before April 15th, 1856, will have the same duly acknowledged in the Almanac for 1857.

SUN'S RISING AND SETTING.

There are two kinds of time used in common almanacs for the Sun's Rising and Setting. One is *Clock* time, and the other is *Apparent* or *Sun* time. Clock time is *always right*, while Sun time *varies* every day, and is alternately too "Fast" or too "Slow." Hence it is that two almanacs, made by the same calculator, for the same year and place, will give the sun's rising and setting very differently, if a *different* kind of time is used in each. Persons observing *this* must not think that *either* is wrong. According to apparent time, the sun will always rise and set at 6 o'clock, at the time of its crossing the equinoctial; but this is *never* the case according to clock time, or *true* time. If the sun was in the meridian, or at the noon-mark, at 12 o'clock every day, then *apparent* time would be true, and the sun would always rise and set at 6 o'clock, when it was at the equinoxes. People generally suppose it is 12 o'clock when the sun is in mid heaven, or at the noon-mark. In *this* there is a great mistake, for the sun is so irregular, that it does not come to these points at 12 o'clock oftener than four times in a whole year. In *this* Almanac we give the time exact to the nearest second, when the sun is at the meridian, and shadow at the noon-mark, for every day in the year. When the sun is at the noon-mark it is *noon*, but not 12 o'clock very often.

This variation of the sun makes a difference between it and all true time-pieces, and produces two kinds of time. The sun cannot, therefore, be depended upon for *correct* time, without applying to it what is termed the "Equation of Time," or the difference between clock and sun. Add to apparent time when the sun is "Slow," and subtract when it is "Fast." Many almanacs are calculated in sun or apparent time, for the convenience of those who are accustomed to it. Such almanacs show the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, without allowing for the effect of refraction. Almanacs in *clock* time are the best ones, for they give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for the effect of refraction, which causes the sun to appear on the horizon a short time before he has risen, and after he has really set. This almanac is in *clock* time.

THE CALCULATOR.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAME OF PLANET.	Mean Diameter in Miles.	Mean Distance from Sun in Miles.	Rotation around Sun.		Rotation on Axis.		Velocity per min. in Orbit.	Synodical Revolution.	Light Earth 1.	
			Yrs.	Days.	D.	H.				M.	Miles.	Days.	Infinito
The Sun	883,246	.....	...	...	25	9	59	..	..
Mercury	3,224	36,814,000	88	...	1	29	5	1830	116	6.680
Venus	7,687	68,787,000	224	...	23	21	...	1340	584	1.911
The Earth	7,912	95,103,000	1	...	23	56	...	1133	none.	1.000
The Moon	2,180	95,103,000	1	...	27	7	43	39	29 1/2	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,908,000	1	321	1	0	39	920	780	.431
Flora	...	209,160,265	3	97	...	...	...	...	511	.205
Clio	...	221,813,220	3	208	...	...	...	...	493	.190
Vesta	270	224,302,695	3	230	...	...	...	...	504	.160
Iris	...	226,159,280	2	248	...	...	...	...	487	.175
Metis	...	226,632,665	3	249	...	...	...	...	487	.175
Eunomia	...	227,946,800	4	113	...	...	...	...	463	.173
Psyche	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thetis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melpomene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massilia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fortuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lutetia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calliope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Themis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phocœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proserpine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Euterpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amphitrite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Euphrosyna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pomona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polymnio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hebe	...	230,449,670	3	284	...	...	...	...	503	.170
Parthenope	...	232,829,135	3	304	...	...	...	...	480	.168
Irene	...	242,468,785	4	54	...	...	...	...	468	.153
Egeria	...	243,206,605	4	54	...	...	...	...	468	.152
Astræa	...	244,818,565	4	51	...	...	...	...	481 1/2	.150
Juno	460	253,728,615	4	131	1	3	...	...	474	.140
Ceres	460	262,964,845	4	219	...	...	...	...	466 1/2	.130
Pallas	670	263,421,510	4	226	...	...	...	...	467 1/2	.130
Hygeia	...	299,255,700	5	218	...	...	...	...	433 1/2	.101
Jupiter	89,170	494,797,000	11	315	9	56	499	399	399	.037
Saturn	79,042	907,162,000	29	167	10	29	868	878	878	.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,290,000	84	6	...	...	259	370	370	.003
Neptune	41,500	2,854,000,000	164	226	...	...	207	367 1/2	367 1/2	.001

THE ASTEROIDS.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ETC.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, ETC.	MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ETC.
Dominical Letters.....	F. E.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number....	14
Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	11
Epact, (Moon's age, January 1st)...	23
Solar Cycle.....	17
Roman Indiction.....	14
Dionysian Period.....	185
Julian Period.....	6569
The year 5617 of the Jewish Era commences September 30.....	1856
The year 1273 of the Mohammedan Era commences September 1.....	1856
Year of the World, (Usher).....	5860
Year of the World, (Jews).....	5616
Year of the World, (Septuagint)....	7364
Year A. U. C. (Building of Rome)...	2609
Year of the Olympiads.....	2332
Year of the Era of Nabonassor...	2605
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 20
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 3
Ash Wednesday, or First of Lent "	6
Quadra. First Sunday in Lent. "	10
Mid Lent Sunday.....	24
Palm Sunday.....	Mar. 16
Good Friday.....	" 21
EASTER SUNDAY.....	" 28
Low Sunday.....	" 30
Rogation Sunday.....	April 27
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday..	May 1
Whit Sunday—Pentecost.....	" 11
Trinity Sunday.....	" 18
Corpus Christi.....	" 22
Middle Day of the Year.....	July 2
Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 30

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1856.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.					CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.														
New Moon.....					7	5	58 even.	7	5	17 even.	7	4	46 even.												
First Quarter.....					14	10	23 morn.	14	9	44 morn.	14	9	12 morn.												
Full Moon.....					21	10	9 even.	21	9	30 even.	21	8	58 even.												
Last Quarter.....					30	3	15 morn.	30	2	36 morn.	30	2	4 morn.												
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.					CALENDAR FOR Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.			CALENDAR FOR Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.			CALENDAR FOR New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.														
D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.		Moon in Merid.		Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.										
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.											
1	Tu	12	4	6	38	☾	27	7	10	4	58	0	46	7	3	5	5	0	44	6	56	5	12	0	42
2	Wed	12	4	7	20	☾	10	7	10	4	59	1	44	7	3	5	6	1	40	6	56	5	13	1	36
3	Th	12	5	8	6	☾	22	7	10	5	0	2	44	7	3	5	7	2	38	6	57	5	13	2	32
4	Frid	12	5	8	56	☾	6	7	10	5	1	3	49	7	3	5	7	3	42	6	57	5	14	3	34
5	Sat	12	6	9	51	☾	19	7	10	5	2	4	59	7	3	5	8	4	50	6	57	5	15	4	40
6	S	12	6	10	51	☾	3	7	10	5	2	6	6	7	4	5	9	5	56	6	57	5	15	5	48
7	Mon	12	6	11	54	☾	17	7	10	5	3	sets		7	4	5	10	sets		6	57	5	16	sets	
8	Tu	12	7	ev.	56	☾	2	7	10	5	4	5	52	7	4	5	11	6	1	6	57	5	17	6	10
9	Wed	12	7	1	57	☾	17	7	10	5	5	7	8	7	4	5	12	7	14	6	57	5	18	7	22
10	Th	12	8	2	53	☾	1	7	10	5	6	8	22	7	4	5	12	8	27	6	57	5	19	8	32
11	Frid	12	8	3	45	☾	16	7	10	5	7	9	35	7	3	5	13	9	37	6	57	5	20	9	40
12	Sat	12	9	4	35	☾	0	7	9	5	8	10	45	7	3	5	14	10	45	6	57	5	20	10	46
13	S	12	9	5	22	☾	15	7	9	5	9	11	52	7	3	5	15	11	50	6	57	5	21	11	48
14	Mon	12	9	6	10	☾	29	7	9	5	10	mor		7	3	5	16	mor		6	57	5	22	mor	
15	Tu	12	10	6	59	☾	12	7	8	5	11	0	59	7	3	5	17	0	55	6	57	5	23	0	51
16	Wed	12	10	7	50	☾	26	7	8	5	12	2	6	7	3	5	18	2	0	6	57	5	24	1	54
17	Th	12	10	8	43	☾	9	7	8	5	13	3	13	7	2	5	19	3	5	6	57	5	25	2	57
18	Frid	12	11	9	38	☾	22	7	7	5	14	4	18	7	2	5	20	4	9	6	56	5	25	3	59
19	Sat	12	11	10	34	☾	4	7	7	5	15	5	20	7	2	5	21	5	11	6	56	5	26	5	2
20	S	12	11	11	29	☾	17	7	7	5	16	6	16	7	2	5	22	6	7	6	56	5	27	5	58
21	Mon	12	12	morn		☾	30	7	6	5	17	rises		7	1	5	23	rises		6	56	5	28	rises	
22	Tu	12	12	0	21	☾	12	7	6	5	18	5	48	7	1	5	24	5	56	6	55	5	29	6	4
23	Wed	12	12	1	9	☾	24	7	5	5	19	6	48	7	0	5	25	6	54	6	55	5	30	7	0
24	Th	12	12	1	54	☾	6	7	5	5	20	7	44	7	0	5	26	7	48	6	55	5	31	7	53
25	Frid	12	13	2	36	☾	18	7	4	5	21	8	41	7	0	5	27	8	43	6	54	5	32	8	46
26	Sat	12	13	3	16	☾	30	7	4	5	22	9	37	6	59	5	28	9	37	6	54	5	32	9	38
27	S	12	13	3	55	☾	11	7	3	5	23	10	27	6	58	5	29	10	25	6	53	5	33	10	24
28	Mon	12	13	4	34	☾	23	7	2	5	24	11	28	6	58	5	30	11	25	6	53	5	34	11	22
29	Tu	12	13	5	14	☾	5	7	2	5	25	mor		6	57	5	30	mor		6	52	5	35	mor	
30	Wed	12	14	5	57	☾	18	7	1	5	26	0	28	6	57	5	31	0	23	6	52	5	36	0	18
31	Th	12	14	6	44	☾	30	7	0	5	27	1	32	6	56	5	32	1	25	6	51	5	37	1	13

PLOUGHING.

See Calendar page of February for explanation.

NUMBER OF FIELD.	Length of Land.	Breadth to give an acre.	Breadth of the furrow-slice.	Number of Furrows in an acre.	Time lost in Turning.*		Time taken in Turning the Soil.		Number of hours in day's work.
					H.	M.	H.	M.	
No. 1	Yards. 78	Yards. 186	inches. 8	279	H. 4	M. 39	H. 3	M. 21	Hours. 8
" 2	149	93	8	147	2	27	5	33	8
" 3	200	73	8	109	1	49	6	11	8
" 4	212	69	8	103	1	43	6	17	8
" 5	274	53	8	79	1	19	6	41	8

* The time lost is at least one-fourth more in ridging land, say 3 1/2-foot ridges, as is requisite on the hill-lands of the South.

JANUARY.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

Another year has rolled around, and again the *Southern Rural Almanac* is about to be scattered over the length and breadth of the Southern States. Its great and increasing circulation proves that it is adapted to the wants of that class of the population for whom it is intended.

In touching upon those topics which, now or during the past year, have been of most interest to the Rural population of the South, everything relating to TEXAS, as a *farming and planting country*, occupies a prominent place. The journey we made there, last summer, and adverted to in our last issue, has led to enquiries so numerous, that a few pages occupied here by way of a general reply, will not be out of place.

We have again spent three months of the present summer, 1855, in traveling there; crossing the State from where the line of 31° intersects the Sabine, to San Antonio, where we took a north-eastwardly course homewards. We traveled with family, baggage-waggons and tents, camping out through the entire journey; enjoying uninterrupted good health; treated with a degree of kindness and hospitality that gave additional zest to an already most delightful summer trip. We zig-zagged no little, seeing as much of the country as was possible during the time. And, being accompanied by a friend, an old Texan, a gentleman possessing a thorough knowledge of the face of the country, of the laws and land claims, the resources and capabilities of this great State, we acquired a tolerably good general idea of Texas, South of 32°; the more, as in previous journeys we had visited other portions.

The conclusion we have come

to is, that this part of Texas, embracing an extent of territory fully equal in extent to the entire states of Alabama and Mississippi, contains more really choice land for its extent, suited to the growth of cotton, cane and corn, and with less of waste or even ordinary land, than any other portion of the Union, or of the World. The face of the country, almost universally, is exceedingly beautiful, and lies well for cultivation. Towards the sea-coast, there is a wide belt of level country, much of it unavailable from its extreme flatness until actually needed, when it will be drained, being generally rich. Much of it even now, however, is admirably adapted to the growth of sugar, and, probably, to long-stapled cotton. Good timber being there not over abundant, hedges and plantations of cotton-wood and other trees of rapid growth, must and will be planted. The river bottoms are nearly all heavily timbered; and, as in the case of the Brazos, contain some of the richest lands on earth. The mixed timber and prairie lands, however, we look upon as the favored portions of the State, preferring even an approach to scarcity of timber, to having to clear land heavily covered, whilst so much beautiful and rich prairie waits only the plow, to become the finest farms and plantations in the World. Those lovely rolling prairies, studded with groves and belts of trees, seemed to have been specially formed for tillage.

We have traversed in many directions, and have a very intimate knowledge of all the States of the West and North-west, and do unhesitatingly say, that not even the most beautiful and choice portions of any of them will compare with hundreds of miles of country in central Texas, either for delight-

ful climate, beauty of the face of the country, richness of soil and universal productiveness, nor for health to the settler. And, in addition, Texas possesses the incalculable advantage of being a slave state; an advantage to both farmer and laborer—that the former has a direct pocket interest in the well-being and comfort of his people, whilst they afford him at all times good and certain labor. And not only can cotton, sugar, and other southern productions be grown to advantage, absolutely requiring slave labor for their cultivation, but the small grains, wheat, oats, &c., are produced in great perfection. As a Stock country Texas is unequalled; out-stock receive actually no winter feed, other than they find in the range; though we should be inclined to provide an abundant supply for the two or three months of winter, and especially for young animals.

It has been said of we of the South, and but too truly, that there is a want of stability in our homes, a want of permanence in our buildings and farm improvements, that shows us to be always ready for a move. The cause is evident. All of our uplands being heavily timbered, so much severe toil is necessary to open a plantation and bring the land into cultivation, that for many years there is no leisure for any other improvement; every thing other than the merest necessary buildings, &c. must yield to the one great necessity of preparing for and making crops. The cost of clearing land is so great, that when cleared it must be cropped continuously, and to the utmost, to derive a fair return for the vast outlay of labor. The soil, too, being naturally very friable, the face of the country generally broken, and continuous clean tillage indispensable to our main crop, cotton, the land is quickly

worn out, exhausted and washed away.

What inducement, then, has the planter to erect those substantial and often costly buildings, and to make other permanent improvements, necessary to render his home what his taste would lead him to make it, well knowing the extreme difficulty of keeping up a plantation, under such a condition of things, to a fair point of productiveness; and that, in spite of every effort of skill and industry, there is little probability of the next generation being able to sustain, from the worn lands they would inherit, such improvements as he could wish to make?

On the low-lands of the South, though there may not be this identical difficulty to contend with, it is only in favored locations that the planter can reside with his family during all the year; and hence he erects cheap buildings, and neither plants nor improves farther than is necessary to the making and harvesting his annual crops, spending his summer in the hills or in distant travel.

Texas offers a country open to the Southern Planter, where he can form a new plantation with comparatively little labor, making full crops almost from the first, and yet have time for permanent and substantial improvements. He need have little or no clearing to do. His soil is rich, and of easy cultivation; and the face of the country generally lies so as to admit of the washing away of the soil being easily guarded against. Lands being comparatively cheap as yet, and the enormous expense of clearing timber being avoided, a much greater extent of land may be put under cultivation; thus admitting of an improving rotation of crops. And, being a lovely country and surpassingly healthy off the water courses and low-lands, there is every induce-

ment for the planter to establish himself for life, and for the lifetime of his children.

THE COTTON PLANTATION—

We have had another year of comparative scarcity of food for man and beast, and consequent high prices. Will the Southern Planter never learn from experience? First grow corn, oats, hay, &c., enough for an abundant supply; then grow what cotton or cane you can. But we fear it is in vain to urge any such common sense course. We hold conventions and propose impossible plans—plans excellent if practicable; we denounce our fanatic fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, and propose checks upon their unwarrantable interference with our affairs, which it is impossible to carry out, though admirable

if practicable, because touching them where alone they are vulnerable—in their pockets. Yet we go on in the same old track, growing for them more cotton than they really need, that they may be able to dictate the price they will pay us; whilst we buy our supplies of grain, meat, shoes and clothing, which we could just as readily produce at home.

The work upon the plantation for the present month should consist of clearing off the land intended for the coming crop; fencing, hedging, clearing new land, hauling out manure, &c., &c. The sooner the plows are put in motion the better, and kept going whenever the weather and the condition of the soil will admit. Both land and crops are greatly benefited by deep plowing when breaking up.

GARDEN CALENDARS—JANUARY.

There is a difference of at least a month, in the extremes of climate and seasons of the Southern States. To meet this difficulty and others referred to in a preceding page, we give a Calendar for *New Orleans*, which will answer for the Southern portions of Louisiana and Texas, the Gulf coast, Florida, and the sea islands; another for *Natchez*, suiting, with a little easily-determined variation, all of the other States in which the Southern Rural Almanac has its widest circulation.

Natchez—Plant out *Cauliflower*, *Cabbage* and *Lettuce* from the beds into which they were pricked early in the fall. Have means at hand to protect them in case of frost. Sow *Cabbage* and *Lettuce*; also, *Peas*, *Radishes*, *Parsnips*, *Beets*, *Carrots*, *Turnips*, *Salsafy*, *Spinage*, *Parsley*, *Sweet Herbs*, &c. Plant early *Corn*, *Irish potatoes*,

Horse-radish and *Artichokes*. *Onions*, either young plants from beds sowed in August, or dry sets. Should there be any severe weather, many young and tender plants will require the protection of some light covering. *Celery* should be earthed up during dry weather as often as required, which will be once a fortnight.

New Orleans—Continue to sow *Peas*, *Lettuce*, *Radishes*, *Parsnips*, and *Asparagus*. Sow *Beets*, *Carrots*, *Salsafy*, *Turnips*, *Sweet Herbs*, &c. Plant *Beans*, early *Corn* and *Okra*; *Irish potatoes*, *Horse-radish*, *Artichokes* and *Asparagus*. Plant out *Cauliflower* and more early *Cabbage*. *Large White Broccoli* should now begin to head. Frosts, such as are here felt, will not injure *Peas* till in bloom. If not done last month, sow in hot-bed, seeds of *Pepper*, *Tomatoes*, *Eggplants*, *Melons* and *Cucumbers*. Unless the ground devoted to the garden be rich and thoroughly drained, fine vegetables need not be expected.

2d Month.

FEBRUARY, 1856.

29 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	6	5	17 morn.	6	4	36 morn.	6	4	5 morn.
First Quarter.....	12	8	52 even.	12	8	13 even.	12	7	41 even.
Full Moon.....	20	4	21 even.	20	3	40 even.	20	3	9 even.
Last Quarter.....	28	8	22 even.	28	7	41 even.	28	7	10 even.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.	CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.

D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.		Moon in Merid.		Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.		SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.		SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.							
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.				
		1	Frid	12	14	7	35	♈ 13	7	0	5	28	2	36	6	55	5	33	2	28	6	51	5	38
2	Sat	12	14	8	32	♈ 27	6	59	5	29	3	45	6	55	5	34	3	35	6	50	5	38	3	27
3	S	12	14	9	33	♈ 11	6	58	5	30	4	50	6	54	5	34	4	40	6	49	5	39	4	31
4	Mon	12	14	10	35	♈ 25	6	57	5	32	5	49	6	53	5	35	5	39	6	49	5	40	5	31
5	Tu	12	14	11	38	♈ 10	6	56	5	33	sets	sets	6	52	5	36	sets	sets	6	48	5	41	sets	sets
6	Wed	12	14	ev.	37	♈ 25	6	55	5	34	5	58	6	52	5	37	6	4	6	47	5	41	6	10
7	Th	12	14	1	33	♈ 10	6	54	5	35	7	14	6	51	5	38	7	17	6	47	5	42	7	21
8	Frid	12	14	2	25	♈ 25	6	53	5	36	8	32	6	50	5	39	8	34	6	46	5	43	8	35
9	Sat	12	14	3	16	♈ 10	6	52	5	37	9	38	6	49	5	40	9	37	6	45	5	44	9	36
10	S	12	14	4	5	♈ 25	6	51	5	38	10	48	6	48	5	41	10	45	6	44	5	45	10	41
11	Mon	12	14	4	55	♈ 9	6	50	5	39	11	56	6	47	5	42	11	51	6	44	5	46	11	45
12	Tu	12	14	5	46	♈ 22	6	49	5	40	mor	mor	6	47	5	43	mor	mor	6	43	5	46	mor	mor
13	Wed	12	14	6	39	♈ 6	6	48	5	41	1	5	6	46	5	44	0	58	6	42	5	47	0	50
14	Th	12	14	7	34	♈ 19	6	47	5	42	2	11	6	45	5	45	2	3	6	41	5	48	1	53
15	Frid	12	14	8	30	♈ 1	6	46	5	43	3	17	6	44	5	46	3	6	6	40	5	49	2	57
16	Sat	12	14	9	24	♈ 14	6	45	5	44	4	13	6	43	5	47	4	3	6	39	5	50	3	54
17	S	12	14	10	16	♈ 26	6	44	5	45	5	3	6	42	5	48	4	53	6	38	5	51	4	45
18	Mon	12	14	11	5	♈ 9	6	43	5	46	5	46	6	41	5	48	5	37	6	38	5	52	5	28
19	Tu	12	14	11	51	♈ 21	6	42	5	47	6	23	6	40	5	49	6	16	6	37	5	52	6	6
20	Wed	12	14	mor	♈ 3	♈ 3	6	40	5	47	rises	rises	6	39	5	50	rises	rises	6	36	5	53	rises	rises
21	Th	12	14	0	34	♈ 15	6	39	5	48	6	34	6	37	5	51	6	37	6	35	5	54	6	40
22	Frid	12	14	1	14	♈ 26	6	38	5	49	7	30	6	36	5	52	7	31	6	34	5	55	7	32
23	Sat	12	14	1	53	♈ 8	6	37	5	50	8	25	6	35	5	53	8	25	6	33	5	56	8	24
24	S	12	14	2	32	♈ 20	6	36	5	51	9	22	6	34	5	54	9	20	6	32	5	57	9	17
25	Mon	12	13	3	12	♈ 2	6	34	5	52	10	19	6	33	5	55	10	15	6	31	5	57	10	10
26	Tu	12	13	3	53	♈ 14	6	33	5	53	11	20	6	32	5	56	11	14	6	30	5	58	11	7
27	Wed	12	13	4	38	♈ 26	6	32	5	54	mor	mor	6	31	5	57	mor	mor	6	28	5	59	mor	mor
28	Th	12	13	5	26	♈ 9	6	30	5	55	0	24	6	30	5	58	0	16	6	27	6	0	0	7
29	Frid	12	13	6	19	♈ 22	6	30	5	56	1	28	6	29	5	58	1	19	6	26	6	0	1	9

EXPLANATION OF TABLE OF PLOUGHING AT PAGE 6.

When the land is no more than 78 yards long, 4 hours and 39 minutes are spent merely in turning at the ends, in a journey of 8 hours; whereas, when the land is 274 yards long, 1 hour and 19 minutes are sufficient for that purpose in the same length of time; if longer than that, the team should be occasionally rested.

The 9-inch furrows in an acre of land extend to 19,360 yards; add 12 yards to every 220, for space passed over in turning, and we have 20,416 yards, or 11 miles and nearly 11 furlongs, travelled over in ploughing an acre.

FEBRUARY.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

Of the objections urged to *Texas*, as a farming and planting country, the want of navigable streams and railroads seems to be the most plausible. Many of her rivers—the Sabine, Trinity, San Jacinto, Brazos, &c.—are navigable whenever the Upper Red River is high enough for steamers to run. Already, and within the past year, the Guadalupe has been cleared of obstructions, so that a steamer runs regularly to Victoria. The Colorado, to Austin, to which point steamboats have ascended, the San Antonio, to Goliad, and other streams, will be improved within a few years so as to be, to some extent, navigable. The people are earnestly moving in the matter. The first road commenced in the State—that from Harrisburg to Richmond—is nearly completed, and will certainly be extended, at no distant day, to Columbus, and thence to Austin and to San Antonio. Twenty-five miles of the road from Houston, running north-west, to Chappell Hill, in Washington county, will have the cars running upon it before the 1st day of January, 1856, with fair prospect of its rapid extension. Other railroads will be built quite as soon as they will be actually needed. Such a country cannot remain many years without ample means of outlet.

But even now, the vast numbers of wagons, with powerful ox teams, employed in hauling off produce, returning with goods to the interior, afford the means of transportation at rates astonishingly low. So low, that we were assured by planters who had removed from the interior of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, that it cost them no more to send their cotton to market now, over a like distance, than when

they had to forward per railroad, &c. The general remark was, that whilst they had a much longer picking season in Texas, they were always able to make all they could pick, with superabundant crops of corn, potatoes, &c.; raise all the team and other stock they needed, with a rapidly increasing surplus; and, that such being the case, they could well afford to give every sixth bale, if necessary, to take the other five to market. I doubt, however, if those planters in Texas, who have such facilities for shipping or forwarding cotton as induces them to devote themselves entirely to that crop, are as independent in their circumstances as those who grow less cotton and give more attention to other products.

Those who have never seen a prairie country, imagine it to be one vast, level plain, devoid of timber! There are prairies of that kind. A large portion of the State of Illinois is a dead level, wet and swampy, and without timber. And a part of the seaboard region of Texas is of a similar character. But the prairies of that State generally vary from the gently undulating to the boldly rolling; assuming, in the latter case, more the character of a mountain region. There is abundance of timber in the State, though not always so equally distributed as might be desirable. Still, it will be many years before any inconvenience is felt; never, if common prudence is exercised. Hedges are planted and tended with more ease than in any other country known to us, and form good fences in less time. And whilst less fuel is needed than further north, timber grows more rapidly.

For building purposes, it is

Providentially so arranged that where timber is scarce, there is abundance of lime and of a valley soil which, when burned, makes a strong cement, and of sand and stone or gravel. Concrete houses are coming, and that most deservedly, into use and favor very fast. We shall have much to say on this subject at another time. Let residents of the State, who desire to build, go to Seguin, and consult Dr. J. E. Park, who is well and practically informed on the subject; and where there are some fine residences built of *true concrete*.

There are regions in which water is scarce; though they are rare where water cannot be conveniently procured. Where there are not water-courses or springs it can be had by digging, and almost always at a moderate depth. One artesian well has been bored at Long Point, in Washington county, by Dr. Linscomb, where a most abundant stream of sand-stone water was tapped, at a depth of about 300 feet, and rises to within 24 feet of the surface on one of the highest points in all of that beautiful region. No dependence should be placed, however, upon any other than cistern water for domestic use. This has now become a *fixed fact* in every part of the South. And it would be well for the people of the West if they could be brought to the same conclusion.

The "northers" of Texas were, to us, the greatest bug-bear. But from all we can learn, they are in reality not more to be dreaded than the like unpleasant and sudden changes experienced in other parts of the South. By building snug houses in sheltered localities, laying in sufficient supplies of fuel, providing in-door work for hands at such times, and never leaving home at these seasons without a good thick blanket

behind the saddle, they are rendered harmless.

The objectionable G. T. T. class of settlers have, almost universally, under the change to a new country and healthy state of things, arising from the necessity for individual exertion, become good and valuable citizens, or have gone off to California or elsewhere, in search of the wild frontier life, so necessary to them. During our three months' journey, though much exposed, and yet well provided for all contingencies, we met with nothing to cause the least anxiety or unpleasant feeling. In fact, so far as safety to person and property is concerned, we should much prefer traveling, in the way we did, in Texas, to any of the Northern or Western States. We attended a barbecue on the 4th of July, near the centre of Washington county, where there were several hundred persons present. A more orderly or more pleasant gathering of the people we never joined in. And, to their honor be it said, there was not a drop of spirits on the ground, nor an angry word nor an oath during the whole day!

But the most serious impediments in the way of the intending emigrant to Texas, are the condition of many of the land titles; the difficulty of finding suitable tracts to which the title of the present claimant is good; of finding that claimant, and of bargaining with him when found. Upon these heads we shall have much to say in another place; remarking, in the meantime, that limitation laws have been passed, which are quieting all titles as rapidly as the case admits of; and that there are millions of acres to the titles to which there is no dispute. At same time we would advise the intending immigrant to use every proper precaution as to titles before purchasing.

THE COTTON PLANTATION.—Most of the business of the last month may still be continued. Above all, keep the *plows* going whenever the state of the ground will allow of it. Plant *Irish Potatoes* and sow *spring Oats*—although it is now quite late enough for either. Plant *hedges* of the *Cherokee Rose*, and do the work well; clean and trim those already growing. During wet weather, in addition to the items

named last month, sort over and shell *seed Corn*, which should always be selected in the field and housed by itself, previous to gathering in the crop. Pick over sufficient *Cotton seed* to plant a part of the crop, from which to select the seed of the year following; without some such practice, all seeds will deteriorate. Plant *Corn* during the first favorable weather after the 10th or 20th, taking care to cover shallow.

GARDEN CALENDARS—FEBRUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN—Natchez.—Continue to sow, to plant and to tend, as in January. Plant a few *Melons*, *Squashes* or *Cymbliens*, *Cucumbers*, *Snap-Beans*, *Okra*, &c., protecting the young plants when needful. They may possibly be cut down; but to have early vegetables, we must plant early, and risk the result, using what precautions we may. Plant out all sorts of *Aromatic* and *Pot-Herbs*; *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Turnips* intended to produce seed—they should have been hung up in some dry place in December. Another sowing or two of *Spinage* may be made in soil rich enough to force it, as it will quickly run to seed. More *Peas* should be sown for succession; the same varieties named last month, as also any of the taller sorts. Sow, also, *early Corn*, *Radishes*, *Lettuce*, *early* and *summer Cabbage*, and the main crops of *Beets*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Salsafy*. Continue to set out *early Cabbage plants*, in ground richly manured, and water the young plants with liquid manure; which may be collected from the house in a cask, sunk in the ground in some convenient spot, taking care not apply it if strong, without diluting it with water. The cabbage tribe requires strong food, and makes a good return for a little extra care. The finer varieties of *Brocoli* will now be in perfection. As they

continue to head, should severe frost or cold rains set in, bend a leaf or two over the flower to protect it.

New Orleans.—Continue planting *early dwarf Beans*, *Corn* and *Peas*. Sow more *Radishes*, *Spinage*, *Beets*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Salsafy*. Plant now in the open ground, *Squashes*, *Pumpkins*, *Cucumbers* and *Melons*; though the last of the month is generally early enough for the main crop. So of the *Lima* or *Butter* and *See-wee Beans*. Make several plantings of *Okra*, to insure against a failure. Transplant *Lettuces*, *Cabbages* and *Cauliflowers* into rich ground. If the *Onions* are intended to form bulbs, be careful to break off the seed-stalk as it appears. Hoe, earth up and stick *Peas* that are large enough. Do not longer delay manuring, and digging or plowing, all of the ground intended for garden vegetables, that is yet unprepared. *Irish Potatoes* may yet be planted, selecting a cool spot, and moist but well drained.

THE ROSE is unquestionably the *Queen of Flowers*. Within a few years past many new and most beautiful ones have been produced. Our collection is a very superior one. The list published in the catalogue annexed, has been carefully selected.

3d Month.

MARCH, 1856.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	6	3	20 even.	6	2	39 even.	6	2	8 even.
First Quarter.....	13	9	17 morn.	13	8	36 morn.	13	8	5 morn.
Full Moon.....	22	10	45 morn.	22	10	6 morn.	22	9	34 morn.
Last Quarter.....	29	9	12 morn.	29	8	33 morn.	29	8	1 morn.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.	CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.

D. of No.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.		Moon in Merid.		Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.											
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.												
1	Sat	12	12	7	16	♄ 5	6	30	5	56	2	33	6	28	5	59	2	23	6	26	6	1	2	14		
2	S	12	12	8	10	♄ 19	6	29	5	56	3	28	6	27	5	59	3	18	6	25	6	1	3	9		
3	Mon	12	12	9	17	♃ 3	6	28	5	57	4	28	6	26	6	0	4	18	6	24	6	2	4	10		
4	Tu	12	12	10	17	♃ 18	6	26	5	58	5	14	6	25	6	0	5	7	6	23	6	2	4	58		
5	Wed	12	12	11	15	♃ 3	6	25	5	59	5	54	6	23	6	1	5	48	6	22	6	2	5	42		
6	Th	12	11	ev.	9	♃ 19	6	24	6	0	sets	6	22	6	1	sets	6	21	6	3	sets	6	21	6	3	sets
7	Frid	12	11	1	2	♃ 4	6	23	6	1	7	15	6	21	6	2	7	15	6	20	6	3	7	15		
8	Sat	12	11	1	53	♃ 19	6	22	6	2	8	27	6	20	6	3	8	24	6	19	6	4	8	22		
9	S	12	11	2	44	♃ 4	6	20	6	2	9	39	6	19	6	3	9	34	6	17	6	5	9	29		
10	Mon	12	10	3	37	♃ 18	6	19	6	3	10	50	6	17	6	4	10	43	6	16	6	5	10	36		
11	Tu	12	10	4	32	♃ 2	6	18	6	4	12	0	6	16	6	5	11	52	6	15	6	6	11	43		
12	Wed	12	10	5	28	♃ 15	6	16	6	5	mor	6	15	6	6	mor	6	14	6	6	mor	6	14	6	mor	
13	Th	12	10	6	24	♃ 28	6	15	6	6	1	7	6	13	6	6	0	57	6	13	6	7	0	49		
14	Frid	12	9	7	20	♃ 11	6	13	6	7	2	8	6	12	6	7	1	58	6	12	6	8	1	49		
15	Sat	12	9	8	13	♃ 23	6	12	6	8	3	2	6	11	6	8	2	53	6	10	6	8	2	44		
16	S	12	9	9	3	♃ 6	6	10	6	9	3	47	6	10	6	9	3	58	6	9	6	9	3	28		
17	Mon	12	8	9	49	♃ 18	6	9	6	9	4	25	6	8	6	9	4	17	6	8	6	10	4	9		
18	Tu	12	8	10	33	♃ 30	6	8	6	10	4	58	6	7	6	10	4	52	6	7	6	10	4	45		
19	Wed	12	8	11	14	♃ 12	6	6	6	11	5	25	6	6	6	11	5	21	6	6	6	11	5	16		
20	Th	12	8	11	53	♃ 23	6	4	6	11	5	50	6	4	6	12	5	48	6	4	6	11	5	45		
21	Frid	12	7	morn	♃ 5	6	3	6	12	6	14	6	3	6	12	6	13	6	3	6	12	6	12	6	12	
22	Sat	12	7	0	32	♃ 17	6	2	6	13	rises	6	1	6	13	rises	6	2	6	13	rises	6	2	6	13	rises
23	S	12	7	1	11	♃ 29	6	1	6	14	8	14	5	59	6	14	8	10	6	1	6	13	8	6		
24	Mon	12	6	1	52	♃ 11	5	59	6	15	9	13	5	58	6	14	9	7	5	59	6	14	9	1		
25	Tu	12	6	2	35	♃ 23	5	57	6	16	10	15	5	57	6	15	10	8	5	58	6	14	10	0		
26	Wed	12	6	3	22	♃ 5	5	56	6	17	11	18	5	56	6	16	11	10	5	57	6	15	11	0		
27	Th	12	5	4	13	♃ 18	5	55	6	17	mor	5	55	6	16	mor	5	56	6	16	mor	5	56	6	16	mor
28	Frid	12	5	5	7	♃ 1	5	54	6	18	0	22	5	54	6	17	0	12	5	55	6	16	0	4		
29	Sat	12	5	6	5	♃ 14	5	52	6	19	1	23	5	52	6	18	1	13	5	53	6	17	1	4		
30	S	12	4	7	4	♃ 28	5	50	6	19	2	19	5	51	6	19	2	9	5	52	6	17	2	1		
31	Mon	12	4	8	2	♃ 12	5	49	6	20	3	6	5	50	6	19	2	57	5	51	6	18	2	48		

CAPACITY OF CISTERNS, IN UNITED STATES GALLONS.

For each 10 inches in depth.

4 feet diameter.....	19	6 feet diameter.....	176	10 feet diameter.....	489
4½ " "	30	6½ " "	206	11 " "	592
5 " "	44	7 " "	239	12 " "	705
5½ " "	59	7½ " "	275	13 " "	827
6 " "	78	8 " "	313	14 " "	959
6½ " "	99	8½ " "	353	15 " "	1101
7 " "	122	9 " "	396	20 " "	1958
7½ " "	148	9½ " "	461	25 " "	3059

MARCH.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

TEXAS as a farming and planting country would be much more rapidly filled up, if land-owners could be induced to survey and carefully plot off all of the lands they wish to sell, which those desiring to buy might refer to and understand; take the opinion of the best legal authority in the State, as to their titles; determine upon the prices they are content to sell for, at any time within the coming twelve-months; then advertise through some medium which will reach the intending emigrant, or farmer dissatisfied at home yet at a loss whither to remove; publishing engraved plots of surveys, with full descriptions of the land, locality, &c., the legal opinion as to title, and their prices and terms for each tract; there is no question whatever but they would find good customers for their own lands, and greatly aid and increase the amount of immigration. The large bodies of fine land with unquieted titles, or held by speculators who will not divide them up and sell to actual settlers, is one of the greatest possible drawbacks to the progress of Texas.

We think we do Texas land-owners a favor in offering them the advertising sheet of this Almanac as the only ready good medium they can use through which to reach purchasers. We will, moreover, cheerfully aid and advise in carrying out such a system of advertising, having suffered no little inconvenience from the want of just the sort of information which would thus be disseminated.

We have been industriously engaged for more than a dozen years in cultivating and improving the worn and washed hill lands of Southern Mississippi. No means have been left untried to render

our farming profitable. But we cannot say we feel encouraged to persevere. The labor is incessant and never-ending. Improvement, when effected, is not permanent. After expending skill, labor and money in bringing a tract of land into a productive state, the utmost vigilance is needed to keep it so. That we, and scores of others, have brought those worn hill lands again into a profitably productive condition, is notorious. That they may be kept in that state is certain. But we have come to the conclusion that it does not pay, when ordinary plantation crops only are aimed at.

We do not think that it would be either wise or prudent to offer advice, even in answer to direct requests to that effect—farther than this: let those who may feel dissatisfied with their present locations; who are not realizing a fair return for their investment in land and labor; or whose family, white and black, increase more rapidly than their means of support; let such go and take a leisurely look at Texas. They may do so with every assurance of finding a great extent of beautiful and healthy country, admirably adapted to their wants as Farmers and Planters; where lands may yet be had at moderate prices, ranging from \$1 to \$10 or \$15 per acre, as to location and extent of improvement more than as to comparative quality of soil. Let them diverge from the main roads, and seek lands in other districts than those at present most popular, and they will be able to purchase better lands at lower prices than by following the crowd.

And with this advice we take leave of our subject in this page.

GARDEN CALENDARS—MARCH.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Natchez. During a backward spring, most of the work directed to be done last month, should more properly be done during February. If any *early Cabbage* plants yet remain in beds, set them out the first favorable weather; the *Battersea* will succeed the *Early York*. *Okra* must be got in by the middle of the month; if seed is plenty, sow in drills, four feet apart, in rich ground; if scarce, drop half a dozen seed in hills three or four feet apart. When large enough, they must be thinned out to a single plant. In fact, its cultivation is precisely the same as that of *Cotton*. *Okra* is one of the very best vegetables for plantation gardens—wholesome, nutritious, and an especial favorite with the negroes. The pods are gathered whilst still tender enough to be eat by the thumb nail; cut in thin slices, and with tomatoes, pepper, &c., added to the rations of meat, it forms a rich, mucilaginous soup. It is unnecessary to recommend this delicious vegetable for family use. The *Kidney* or *Snap Bean* is also an important item; in all its many varieties it is productive and nutritious, a sure crop and easily grown. A gallon of seed will plant enough to give a large force a full supply for two or three weeks. Some of the tall-growing, or pole sort, planted by the Corn, at its second working, yield well and bear longer than the dwarf kinds. They run upon the Corn without injuring it. The *crowder*, the *goose-crop*, the *white* and some of the other sorts of *Cow Peas*, should also now be planted. Their value is sufficiently well known. Towards the end of the month, plant *Melons*, *Squashes*, *Cucumbers*, *Snap Beans*, *Lima* or *Butter*, and *Carolina* or *Seewee Bean*, &c. The *Squash* or *Cymbelin* is a desirable, wholesome and favorite vegetable

with white and black; when supplied abundantly to negroes there will be little risk of their cooking young, green pumpkins, which are extremely unwholesome. Plant more *early Corn*; the wrinkled *sugar* variety being the best, and especially for late planting; the richer and warmer the soil in which it is grown, the earlier and better the *Corn*. *Tomatoes*, *Peppers*, *Egg-Plants*, &c., may be set out in the open ground, providing means of protection in the event of severe weather. The *Tomato* does not require a rich soil, and fresh manure is injurious; the finest are produced amongst the *Corn*, both as to size and flavor. The *Egg-Plant* requires a rich and stiff soil; in that which is light, sandy or chaffy, they will not thrive. Sow *Cabbage*, *Carrots*, *Beets*, *Parasnips*, *Salsafy*, *Tomatoes*, *Peppers*, *Radish*, *Lettuce*, &c.

New Orleans.—Continue, as in last month, to plant *Cucumbers*, *Melons*, *Tomatoes*, *Squash*, *Okra*, *Egg-Plants*, *Corn*, &c. Plant *Beans* of all the pole kinds, and also a few dwarfs. *Spinage*, *Radish*, *Lettuce*, may yet be in rich, cool, moist ground, but will soon run to seed. *Drumhead Cabbage* may yet be planted out, and will form good heads if well tended. *Brocoli* will be nearly, if not quite done heading. *Cauliflower* should now begin to head; bend down some of the inner leaves over the head, to keep it pure and white. Weeds of all kinds grow rapidly now, and will require to be kept down. All growing vegetables require constant tending to produce them in perfection. If the weather prove dry, do not spare water, and do not fear to use the hoe, even amongst very small plants.

THE FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—We find, in a recent number of the "Horticulturist," the following remarks under the heading of "Fraud in Fruit Trees," which is apropos to extensive transactions of the same kind carried on in the South within the last year or two. "The trade in trees has now grown to be so extensive, that a large number of persons are attracted to it who are mere dealers, buyers and sellers. Many of these are honest, responsible men, who aim at doing a fair, honest business; but on the other hand, many of them are notoriously dishonest, and are perpetrating gross frauds upon the community. By deceitful means they procure the catalogues of respectable concerns, and represent themselves as agents authorized to solicit orders. They obtain their orders, and then fill them with whatever trash they can buy cheapest. People everywhere should be on their guard." The "Rural New Yorker" publishes the remarks of a correspondent, on the same topic, from which we extract:—

"Now, if we do not wish to be gulled by this regular wooden nutmeg operation, nor to be verdant enough to purchase of peddlers, how shall we obtain our fruit trees? We should obtain them at nurseries, conducted by men of good standing and reputation, on whom we can rely."

Unfortunately, the supply of good fruit trees, grown in the South, is not as yet at all commensurate with the demand.—Land costing less than labor, greater space is given to each tree in the nursery row; because thereby better and healthier trees, with well-ripened wood which bears transportation to a distance uninjured, are produced; and they are, at the same time, cultivated with more ease. Upon this head, the Editor of the Horticulturist remarks, "In the first place,

a very large number of trees sent out from the nurseries are not fit to be planted. We must not be understood now as alluding to any nurseries in particular." "In these dense nursery plantations the light is pretty effectually excluded from all parts of the tree save the top; and as, according to an unalterable law of nature, trees and plants grow towards the light, the tops push upwards, and few or no side branches are formed." "These tall trees, with few branches; grown in the shade and shelter, have few roots. In a natural state the roots always bear a due proportion to the branches."—"Trees rapidly grown, forced with a rich soil, and drawn up in the shade and shelter of close nursery rows, are as ill-fitted to stand the shock of removal into the open ground, exposed to the full force of the sun and wind; heat and cold, as are the tall and slender trees that have grown up in the heart of the forest. The young trees have the advantage in being more plastic; they suffer and almost die; but the inherent vigor of youth enables them, in many cases, to weather the storm. But even where they do survive the shock, it is severely felt, and shows itself in the slow and feeble growth which follows removal." Yet such trees as these, are alone those which will pay the pedler, as they can be purchased at much lower prices than trees properly grown, and can be packed into much less bulk. And when to the evils here spoken of, are added those arising from the habituation to a climate so much warmer, where they are exposed to a long duration of brightest sunshine, it is not surprising that almost universal disappointment is the result, when young trees grown in the north or west are planted thus far south, even when originally well-grown and thrifty.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1856.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.					CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.					
					D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.			
New Moon.....					5	0	33	morn.	4	11	54	even.	4	11	22	even.
First Quarter.....					11	11	33	even.	11	10	52	even.	11	10	21	even.
Full Moon.....					20	3	54	morn.	20	3	15	morn.	20	2	43	morn.
Last Quarter.....					27	6	7	even.	27	5	26	even.	27	4	55	even.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.					CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>					
					D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.	Moon in Merid.	Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.
		H. M.	H. M.	S. O.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Tu	12 4	8 59	♄ 27	5 48	6 21	3 47	5 48	6 20	3 40	5 50	6 19	3 33			
2	Wed	12 3	9 53	♃ 12	5 46	6 22	4 23	5 47	6 21	4 18	5 49	6 19	4 13			
3	Th	12 3	10 45	♂ 27	5 44	6 23	4 46	5 46	6 22	4 44	5 47	6 20	4 41			
4	Frid	12 3	11 37	♋ 12	5 43	6 24	sets	5 45	6 23	sets	5 46	6 20	sets			
5	Sat	12 3	ev. 29	♋ 27	5 42	6 25	7 13	5 43	6 23	7 10	5 45	6 21	7 6			
6	S	12 2	1 22	♌ 12	5 40	6 26	8 26	5 42	6 24	8 20	5 44	6 22	8 14			
7	Mon	12 2	2 17	♌ 26	5 39	6 26	9 39	5 41	6 25	9 32	5 43	6 22	9 23			
8	Tu	12 2	3 14	♌ 10	5 37	6 27	10 49	5 39	6 26	10 40	5 41	6 23	10 30			
9	Wed	12 1	4 13	♌ 24	5 36	6 28	mor	5 38	6 26	mor	5 40	6 23	11 54			
10	Th	12 1	5 11	♍ 7	5 34	6 29	0 13	5 37	6 27	0 3	5 39	6 24	mor			
11	Frid	12 1	6 7	♍ 20	5 33	6 30	0 35	5 36	6 28	0 45	5 38	6 25	0 36			
12	Sat	12 1	6 59	♎ 2	5 31	6 30	1 45	5 34	6 28	1 35	5 37	6 25	1 27			
13	S	12 0	7 47	♎ 15	5 30	6 31	2 25	5 33	6 29	2 17	5 36	6 26	2 8			
14	Mon	12 0	8 31	♎ 27	5 29	6 32	3 1	5 32	6 30	2 54	5 35	6 26	2 47			
15	Tu	12 0	9 13	♏ 8	5 28	6 33	3 29	5 31	6 31	3 24	5 34	6 27	3 19			
16	Wed	12 0	9 52	♏ 20	5 27	6 34	3 55	5 30	6 31	3 53	5 32	6 28	3 49			
17	Th	11 59	10 31	♏ 2	5 26	6 35	4 18	5 28	6 32	4 16	5 31	6 28	4 15			
18	Frid	11 59	11 10	♏ 14	5 24	6 37	4 40	5 27	6 33	4 41	5 30	6 29	4 41			
19	Sat	11 59	11 51	♏ 26	5 23	6 38	rises	5 26	6 33	rises	5 29	6 29	rises			
20	S	11 59	mor	♐ 8	5 21	6 39	7 6	5 25	6 34	7 1	5 28	6 30	6 56			
21	Mon	11 59	0 34	♐ 20	5 20	6 40	8 8	5 24	6 35	8 1	5 27	6 31	7 54			
22	Tu	11 58	1 20	♐ 3	5 19	6 40	9 10	5 23	6 36	9 2	5 26	6 31	8 53			
23	Wed	11 58	2 9	♐ 15	5 18	6 41	10 16	5 21	6 36	10 6	5 25	6 32	9 58			
24	Th	11 58	3 3	♐ 28	5 17	6 42	11 17	5 20	6 37	11 7	5 24	6 33	10 58			
25	Frid	11 58	3 59	♑ 11	5 15	6 42	mor	5 19	6 38	mor	5 23	6 33	11 55			
26	Sat	11 58	4 57	♑ 24	5 14	6 43	0 14	5 18	6 38	0 4	5 22	6 34	mor			
27	S	11 57	5 54	♑ 8	5 13	6 44	1 2	5 17	6 39	0 53	5 21	6 34	0 43			
28	Mon	11 57	6 50	♑ 22	5 11	6 45	1 44	5 16	6 39	1 37	5 20	6 35	1 29			
29	Tu	11 57	7 43	♑ 6	5 10	6 45	2 20	5 15	6 40	2 15	5 19	6 36	2 9			
30	Wed	11 57	8 34	♑ 21	5 9	6 46	2 52	5 14	6 41	2 49	5 18	6 36	2 45			

VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WIND.

Miles in an hour.	Feet in a minute.	Pressure on a square foot, in lbs. avoirdupois.	Description.	Miles in an hour.	Feet in a minute.	Pressure on a square foot, in lbs. avoirdupois.	Description.
1	88	.005	Barely observable.	25	2200	3.125	Very brisk.
2	176	.020	Just perceptible.	30	2640	4.500	
3	264	.045		Light breeze.	35	3080	6.125	High wind.
4	352	.080	Gentle, pleasant wind.		40	3520	8.000
5	440	.125		Brisk blow.	45	3960	10.125	Very high.
8	704	.320	Very brisk.		50	4400	12.500
10	880	.500		Storm.	60	5280	18.000
15	1320	1.125	Great storm.		80	7040	32.000
20	1760	2.000		Hurricane.	100	8800	50.000
			Tornado.				

APRIL.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

The *Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book*, which is now in very general use amongst the best planters, consists of a folio blank book, of good paper, well bound, ruled and headed, complete; so that any one, without a knowledge of the principles and practice of book-keeping, but merely able to write a legible hand, is enabled to keep his books correctly, and even strike a true balance at the close of the year. There are three sizes published—No. 1, is arranged for plantations working any number of hands from one up to forty; No. 2, for from forty to eighty; and No. 3 from eighty to one hundred and twenty hands, exclusive of those not engaged in picking.

The first page is occupied by an Inventory of the Stock, Implements and Tools upon the plantation at the beginning of the year; which occurs again at the end of each quarter, so that it is not likely to be overlooked. A daily Record of all that occurs on the place, the seven days of the week occupying a page. About the last week of July the Records of Cotton picked, come in; showing the names of the hands, with their numbers as painted on their baskets and sacks, a space for the quantity picked each day of the week, and a column for the week's picking of each hand; which column requires to be added up and carried forward. This part of the Records closes with the inventory of Stock, &c. Then follow a series of blanks, each occupying one or more pages, being Records of all those articles given out to the negroes through the year, for which they are required to be accountable, as Clothes, Tools, &c.; an entry of supplies of all kinds, as received by the overseer upon the plantation, entered as they are

received; Records of the Births and Deaths upon the place; Records of the sickness that occurs; with an entry of every visit made by the Physician, with his remarks upon each case; the weight of each bale of cotton, not only as weighed at the gin-house, but as stated in the account-sales; an entry of each sale of cotton; a Record, to be made by the planter himself, of all the negroes upon the plantation, classed in families, with their ages, individual value, &c.; an annual Inventory of Stock; and another of the Implements, showing their value or the money invested in this way, at the beginning and at the close of the year; a statement of the several products of the plantation, extent of land in crop, yield, value, quantity sold, &c.; a condensed account of the various expenses of the plantation for that year; closing with a simple; easily understood balance-sheet, from which the planter can see at a glance whether his year's work has yielded him a profit, and how much, or has resulted in loss. A few plain hints to overseers upon their duties, closes the book.

The *Sugar Plantation Record and Account Book*, is arranged upon a similar plan, but consists of only two sizes—No. 1, for any number of hands, from 1 up to 80; and No. 2, from 80 to 120. The general plan and arrangement is the same; similar Inventories and Records, omitting the picking, &c. When grinding begins the Daily Records change; three days occupy a page, with perpendicular columns in front for the "Strength of Juice," "Quantity of Lime used in each Strike," "Number of Strikes," "Number of hogsheads made each day," and "Cords of wood

used." Records of cord-wood cut by each hand so engaged—his name and the daily task he is able to complete with ease, the date and quantity cut each day, his week's cutting, and any remarks that may be needed. A like Record of Cooper's work done—the date, the number of staves and of hoop-poles given out, both barrel and hogsheads, and of hogsheads and barrels made, with remarks. Record of the several shipments made, with all the requisite particulars. With all the other tables and records described as in the cotton-books, with the addition of a separate inventory of the sugar-house, machinery and tools, &c., and a record of sales of sugar and of molasses.

THE COTTON PLANTATION.—

April and May are, to the planter, decidedly the most important months of the year. Upon his judgment and energy now, depends much of his prospect for the future. Let, therefore, no chance be neglected for forwarding seasonable work. All of the *Corn* being now planted, unless it be some of the new or wet ground, perhaps, finish *Cotton planting* also, as quickly as the weather will admit of. The great advantages of having had the breaking-up done well and early, the soil in fine order, and of having proper implements and a strong team, will now be proven. A crop well planted, in good season, and in soil carefully prepared, is half made. Much depends upon the season; so much, that it behooves the planter to look well ahead, and be prepared as far as possible for unfavorable weather. So soon as the cotton is in, or even before, commence upon the corn, and give it a

thorough working; if at all practicable, give a second plowing and hoeing before the close of this month, so that this crop may be laid by with safety, until after cotton-scraping is over; by using a good cultivator, this work is better done than with the plow, as it leaves the middles perfectly clean. But do not neglect the young cotton, to give the corn a second working before the cotton is cut out; if slighted at this stage of its growth, it receives a check which no after care will remedy. Continue to set out *Sweet-Potato sprouts*, when large enough, and the weather permits. About the last of the month, sow *Millet*; if sown sooner, it is apt to hit a dry time when heading; whereas, when sown about the time named; we have found it to do much better. Like every other plant that comes to maturity in a short time, it must have rich ground; when it yields a large and valuable crop of excellent hay. A bushel of clean seed will sow four acres of good land. Continue to sow *Corn in drills*, at intervals during this month and the next. Plant *Pumpkins, Melons, Squash, Peas, &c.* If the spring is a mild one, *shear sheep*. They should previously, however, be washed, at the same time picking out what burrs may be in the wool. It will pay to pick them out, even when the sheep are thoroughly coated with them, as is but too frequent in the South, from their getting access to the corn-field. It makes a good wet-day job; and they are more easily picked from the sheep than from the wool after it is shorn. We have found no crop so profitable as the small crop of wool our choice little flock yields; and no stock pay, altogether, so large an annual profit—in lambs and wool, in mutton and manure.

GARDEN CALENDARS—APRIL.

Natchez.—Continue as in last month. Plant *Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Set out Tomato, Pepper and Egg-Plants.* Plant *Beans, the Lima, Scewee, and other pole sorts, and also dwarfs.* Melons thrive best in a piece of sod ground, broken up long enough before planting, to allow of a partial decomposition of the sod. If manured, it should be with a compost formed mainly of sods from old pasture, mould from the woods, and cow-droppings, saturated with the soap-suds, &c., from the house. A good covering of coarse, half-rotten stable manure, laid around the hills to the depth of a couple of inches, just before they begin to run, will be found very beneficial. Cucumbers do best planted in a bed say eight to ten feet wide, opening a trench and filling it with a rich but cool compost, similar to that recommended for melons, and covering over with two or three inches of soil; planting seed all along on the ridge thus formed, thinning the plants to eighteen inches apart. A bed thirty feet long will yield cucumbers enough for a large family, and continue longer in bearing than if planted in the ordinary way.

New Orleans—The garden work to be done here, this month, is very similar to that directed above. More constant attention in hoeing and watering may be needed. The supply of vegetables fit for table should now be ample, and may be kept up in abundance through the summer, with a reasonable degree of care. *Asparagus* should not be cut after other vegetables become plenty. By continuing to cut too late, the plants are weakened, and would be entirely destroyed if cut through the summer.

HEDGING.—We have frequent enquiries as to Hedging, here in the South, notwithstanding all that has appeared in previous numbers of this Almanac. To these we must refer enquiries.

We saw, in Texas, numerous attempts made with Osage Orange, *but not one Hedge.* It is true that the planting was badly done, and the after treatment altogether negligent and injudicious, and think it quite probable that this plant will yet be usefully employed there for that purpose. But it will be by the exercise of a degree of care and skill that will not be very generally applied for some time. Hedging does not seem to be either understood or practiced. There are some good hedges formed of the Cherokee Rose; and we heard of some formed of, what is there called the Alabama Rose, but which is in fact an extremely strong growing China rose, known to gardeners as the *Duchesse de Dino.* The *Crataegus pyracantha* is being tried, and will succeed. On the flat lands of the sea-board, nature points out the plant which should there be employed—a native Mimosa, known as the *Weesatchee*, which we feel confident may be very successfully used. In those valleys of the West, where the cutting ant is so destructive, we think the thorny *Chaparral* may be employed for the purpose and make a good fence.

But, for an outside plantation fence, under ordinary plantation management we know as yet of no plant superior to the Cherokee Rose. Where the grower is willing to give his hedge its fair share of attention, we advise the *Crataegus pyracantha*, or Evergreen Thorn. Both grow readily from cuttings and require no more care in tending than would be requisite for so much corn or cotton.

5th Month.

MAY, 1856.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.					CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.			
New Moon.....					D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter.....					4	9	23 morn.	4	8	42 morn.	4	8	11 morn.	
Full Moon.....					11	3	26 even.	11	2	45 even.	11	2	14 even.	
Last Quarter.....					19	6	37 even.	19	5	56 even.	19	5	25 even.	
					27	0	14 morn.	26	11	35 even.	26	11	3 even.	
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.					CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>			
					D. No.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.	Moon in Merid.	Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.
		H. M.	H. M.	S. O.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	11 57	9 24	☾ 6	5 8	6 46	3 21	5 13	6 42	3 20	5 17	6 37	3 19	
2	Frid	11 57	10 14	☾ 20	5 7	6 47	3 52	5 12	6 43	3 53	5 16	6 38	3 54	
3	Sat	11 57	11 6	☽ 5	5 6	6 48	4 22	5 11	6 43	4 25	5 16	6 38	4 29	
4	S	11 57	12 0	☽ 20	5 4	6 49	sets	5 10	6 44	sets	5 15	6 39	sets	
5	Mon	11 56	ev. 57	☽ 4	5 4	6 50	8 27	5 9	6 45	8 18	5 14	6 40	8 9	
6	Tu	11 56	1 56	☽ 18	5 3	6 51	9 36	5 8	6 45	9 26	5 13	6 40	9 18	
7	Wed	11 56	2 56	☽ 2	5 2	6 52	10 40	5 7	6 46	10 30	5 12	6 41	10 21	
8	Th	11 56	3 54	☽ 15	5 1	6 53	11 35	5 7	6 47	11 25	5 12	6 42	11 17	
9	Frid	11 56	4 50	☽ 28	5 0	6 53	mor	5 6	6 47	mor	5 11	6 42	mor	
10	Sat	11 56	5 40	☽ 11	4 59	6 54	0 21	5 5	6 48	0 12	5 10	6 43	0 3	
11	S	11 56	6 27	☽ 23	4 58	6 55	1 0	5 4	6 49	0 53	5 9	6 44	0 45	
12	Mon	11 56	7 10	☽ 5	4 57	6 56	1 30	5 3	6 49	1 25	5 9	6 44	1 19	
13	Tu	11 56	7 50	☽ 17	4 56	6 57	1 58	5 2	6 50	1 54	5 8	6 45	1 50	
14	Wed	11 56	8 29	☽ 29	4 55	6 58	2 22	5 2	6 51	2 20	5 7	6 46	2 18	
15	Th	11 56	9 8	☽ 10	4 54	6 58	2 43	5 1	6 51	2 43	5 7	6 46	2 43	
16	Frid	11 56	9 48	☽ 22	4 54	6 59	3 7	5 0	6 52	3 8	5 6	6 47	3 10	
17	Sat	11 56	10 30	☽ 4	4 53	7 0	3 30	5 0	6 53	3 33	5 5	6 47	3 37	
18	S	11 56	11 15	☽ 17	4 52	7 0	3 56	4 59	6 54	4 1	5 5	6 48	4 7	
19	Mon	11 56	morn	☽ 29	4 52	7 1	rises	4 59	6 54	rises	5 4	6 48	rises	
20	Tu	11 56	0 4	☽ 12	4 51	7 1	8 6	4 58	6 55	7 57	5 4	6 49	7 47	
21	Wed	11 56	0 57	☽ 25	4 51	7 2	9 11	4 57	6 55	9 1	5 3	6 50	8 52	
22	Th	11 56	1 54	☽ 8	4 50	7 3	10 9	4 57	6 56	9 59	5 3	6 50	9 50	
23	Frid	11 56	2 52	☽ 21	4 50	7 4	11 1	4 56	6 57	10 52	5 2	6 51	10 44	
24	Sat	11 57	3 50	☽ 5	4 49	7 5	11 45	4 56	6 57	11 37	5 2	6 51	11 28	
25	S	11 57	4 46	☽ 19	4 48	7 6	mor	4 55	6 58	mor	5 1	6 52	mor	
26	Mon	11 57	5 39	☽ 3	4 48	7 6	0 22	4 55	6 59	0 16	5 1	6 53	0 9	
27	Tu	11 57	6 29	☽ 17	4 47	7 7	0 53	4 54	7 0	0 49	5 1	6 53	0 45	
28	Wed	11 57	7 18	☽ 1	4 47	7 8	1 24	4 54	7 0	1 22	5 0	6 54	1 20	
29	Th	11 57	8 6	☽ 16	4 47	7 8	1 52	4 54	7 1	1 52	5 0	6 54	1 52	
30	Frid	11 57	8 56	☽ 30	4 46	7 9	2 21	4 53	7 1	2 23	5 0	6 55	2 26	
31	Sat	11 57	9 47	☽ 14	4 46	7 9	2 52	4 53	7 2	2 57	4 59	6 55	3 2	

WEIGHTS OF A CUBIC FOOT OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES, IN ORDINARY USE.

Loose earth or sand.....	95	Clay and stones.....	160
Common soil.....	124	Cork.....	15
Strong soil.....	127	Tallow.....	59
Clay.....	135	Brick.....	125

DIGGING.

23 cubic feet of sand, or 18 cubic feet of earth, or 17 cubic feet of clay, make a ton.
26 cubic feet of gravel or earth before digging, make 27 cubic feet when dug.

MAY.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

THE CUTTING ANT of Texas is extremely destructive upon gardens and orchards, where it exists. We were told repeatedly that this insect prevented many from planting fruit and shade trees, where the most anxious wish prevailed to do so. "How can we destroy them?"

This species forms a nest of great size, inhabiting more or less all of the light sandy and gravelly soil of Texas. It is never found in the black lands. On the banks of the streams, and upon high ridges in the sandy prairies, and Post Oak and Black Jack lands, they are to be found, if at all. The nest shows itself plainly enough, by the vast quantity of reddish or other colored sand and light soil they have brought to the surface, spreading it over a space of from twenty to one hundred or more feet square. Their outlets are small, forming a little oblong, smooth basin, not larger than the hand with the fingers a very little bent; with a single small hole in each basin. They have other underground tunnels, extending to great distances, some say to two hundred or four hundred yards—we saw none extending to so many feet. The outlets to these are similar to those over the nest. The Ants themselves are brown and of various sizes, the largest of the workers being about the size of the large black tree ant; but these are few in number. They have very large heads, furnished with tremendously powerful cutting jaws. They work only at night; and that, above ground, only occasionally and at intervals of two or three weeks or more. Their food consists of the leaves of trees and plants; preferring the rose, plum, peach, china tree, &c., &c., of other fruit and ornamental trees

and plants. Of native forest trees, the hackberry and elm seem the favorites. They ascend the tree fixed upon for that night's work, in myriads; cutting the leaves into pieces of a size that each can carry. Some say that the vast quantity of such pieces which cover their track, the next morning, comprises all that were cut during the night; and that they are thus left to dry like hay. This we doubt; these pieces are such as have accidentally fallen, and are gathered up by other workers the next night. All of these pieces of leaves are packed away in the nests, in solid bulk, presenting, it is said, a bread-like appearance, and serves for food for the young, and probably for all. When a sufficient supply is thus laid in, they cease to make their appearance above ground for a time. The females and males are both winged. The former are about the size of a common hive bee; the latter somewhat smaller. These migrate at stated times, during which there is a vast commotion in the parent nest, and form new colonies.

We heard many plans suggested for their destruction, some of which we will describe under the next month's heading.

—
THE COTTON PLANTATION—
Permit nothing to interfere with the early *scraping* of the Cotton that may yet need it; and *mould* as closely as possible behind the hoes; the injury that the young plant receives, by the partial exposure of its roots to the sun's rays, far more than counterbalances any supposed gain in the tending by the postponement of the moulding. *Oats, Rye,* and other small grains, will require to be cut during this month. Be assured that oats, and especially the

Egyptian or *winter* variety, make both cheaper and better food for horses and mules, than corn and fodder alone. If the state of the crop and condition of the teams will permit—which, under proper management, they will do—every acre of *small-grain stubble* should be broken up and planted with *peas* or *sweet-potatoes*; the former to be fed off by the hogs, and the vines of the latter either fed off by sheep, or carefully covered up by listing into the furrows, and so returned to the land at gathering time. Oats are an exhausting crop; which this course, aided by

a previous top-dressing of cotton seed in February, will remedy. *Late Corn* must be planted about the end of this month, or early in the next. We have seen a fair crop made, however, after the tenth day of July. When thought advisable to plant peas among the corn, let half-a-dozen be dropped between each hill at the second hoeing, that they may receive the benefit of at least one tending. *Bermuda-grass meadows* should be cut over early in the month, to give the grass a better chance by the removal of white clover, weeds, &c.

GARDEN CALENDARS—MAY.

Natchez—Continue to plant *Melons*, *Squash*, *Cucumbers*, *Corn* for roasting ears, *Okra* for succession. Set out more *Tomato* and *Pepper* plants, sowing more seed for plants to be set out last of June and July; the tomatoes set out in the spring cease to bear by the first of August. *Okra*, too, gets hard by that time. Do not fail to secure large beds of *Drum-head*, *Savoy*, &c., *Cabbage* and *Brocoli* plants, sowing during showery weather. These will stand in the seed bed until August; in the meantime the ground intended for them should be thoroughly dug or plowed and manured. Continue to set out *Sweet potato* sprouts or cuttings of vines, in favorable weather. All vegetables may require watering. A bed of *Celery* seed may be sown. Select a spot partially shaded by tall trees; dig and prepare well before sowing. In dry weather they will need frequent watering. Weeds grow rapidly now, and vegetables want tending; unless the ground is stirred often, good vegetables need not be expected.

New Orleans—The preceding hints for the latitude of *Natchez*, will apply here, in a great measure. Sow *Cabbage*; there is great

difficulty experienced in getting any other than *creole* seed to grow, at this season of the year. Sow *Tomatoes* for plants to set out in July. Plant more *Melons*, *Squash*, *Cucumbers*, *Gerkins*, snap and black pole *Beans*. Plant *Okra*, and *Corn*, for succession crops. Hoe and weed industriously. Water when requisite.

THE FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD—In *laying off* the orchard, regard must be had to the locality. Any situation will answer pretty well where the soil is sufficiently rich or can be made so; and which is not too wet or can be laid dry by drains. The exposure, so far as we have found, is also a matter of less moment than it proves further North. If low land, it must be thoroughly drained; no fruit tree will thrive with stagnant water about its roots; they must have a depth of at least three; and if possible four feet of dry soil to grow in. If upland, the hill-sides must be protected by guard-drains; the ground thoroughly broken up, and the rows laid off perfectly horizontal, that the trees may be tended; without these precautions, it is in vain to plant fruit trees on hill lands. We should prefer north hill-sides,

the soil being cooler and invariably richer, and vegetation more backward in the spring, and at the same time sooner checked in the fall, thus giving the trees a longer period of rest and lessening the risk of frost in the spring.

Composts and manures for fruit trees should be prepared with a view to the kind of tree to which they are to be applied. Peat is used in Europe and the North, as the basis of composts for this purpose; and is assuredly good, especially for soils which have had the original vegetable mould washed away, or from which it has disappeared through long-continued tillage. Lands naturally thin, too, such as our pine woods and sea-coasts afford, need an application of the kind to produce good fruit. We have no peat, properly so called, but abundance of that which answers a fully better purpose, swamp muck, and inexhaustible supplies of leaf mould in the deep hollows of the woods. Along the sea-coast, and that too where such material is most needed, there are immense quantities of marsh mud and peaty matter, produced by the slow and partial decay, through ages, of the annual growth of marsh grass, &c.

Little can be done this month, save to *mulch* and *water*. The smaller fruits—strawberries, raspberries, &c.—should be well watered, during dry weather, to secure large crops of fine fruit. Best to give a thorough soaking once a week, than a mere sprinkling at shorter intervals. *Mulching* consists in covering a space around a tree—say as wide as the hole dug to receive the roots when planted—with dung or coarse litter, straw or leaves, half-rotten bagasse or saw-dust, to restrain evaporation and preserve moisture. Even after trees are well established, it will be found of very great advantage. I am

inclined to ascribe the occasional rotting of many kinds of fruits, immediately after a spell of close, hot, wet weather in the South, more to the previous insufficient supply of moisture than to an over-abundance. During very dry, warm weather, where mulching is not practised, the tree and its fruit are checked in their growth; the latter is stunted in size; the leaves are proportioned in number and extent of surface to a very limited supply of moisture and food; and when continued rains set in, or dark, moist weather occurs, the change is too great; the leaves are unable to elaborate the unusual abundance of sap, and the fruit becomes dropsical, rots and falls to the ground. Mulch about the time the fruit begins to swell, first stirring the surface after applying a dressing of rich compost, and, if the weather is very dry, give a thorough soaking of weak liquid manure, such as stable-yard drainings or soap suds.

Of the proper soils for the several fruits, the *Apple* prefers a strong loam, or soil in which clay preponderates, and which contains lime; if not, then lime in some shape must be applied; and if the soil is naturally sandy, add clay or stiffish swamp muck. Wet lands must be drained. The *Pear* loves a similar soil; if worked on the Quince it will thrive in any, not too sandy. The *Peach* and *Nectarine* thrive best in a light, warm, rich soil, even though quite sandy; if the soil is naturally very stiff, a good deal of sand and crushed charcoal must be applied. The *Apricot* and the *Plum* both love a cool, strong, stiffish soil. Where the soil is sandy, try them worked on the *Peach* or *Almond*. The *Almond* needs a sandy soil, like the *Peach*, and grows and bears well wherever it has been tried in the South.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1856.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CHARLESTON.	NEW ORLEANS.	AUSTIN.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	2 6 21 even.	2 5 40 even.	2 5 8 even.
First Quarter.....	10 8 31 morn.	10 7 50 morn.	10 7 19 morn.
Full Moon.....	18 6 32 morn.	18 5 53 morn.	18 5 21 morn.
Last Quarter.....	25 4 58 morn.	25 4 17 morn.	25 3 46 morn.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.	CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>	CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>	CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>
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D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.		Moon in Merid.		Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Rises.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	
1	S	11 58	10 41	☾ 29	4 46	7 10	3 27	4 52	7 3	3 34	4 59	6 56	3 41		
2	Mon	11 58	11 39	8 13	4 45	7 10	sets	4 52	7 3	sets	4 59	6 56	sets		
3	Tu	11 58	ev. 39	8 27	4 45	7 11	8 22	4 52	7 4	8 12	4 59	6 57	8 3		
4	Wed	11 58	1 39	☐ 10	4 45	7 11	9 22	4 52	7 4	9 12	4 59	6 57	9 3		
5	Th	11 58	2 37	☐ 23	4 45	7 12	10 15	4 52	7 5	10 6	4 58	6 58	9 56		
6	Frid	11 58	3 31	☐ 6	4 44	7 12	10 55	4 51	7 5	10 48	4 58	6 58	10 39		
7	Sat	11 59	4 20	☐ 19	4 44	7 13	11 30	4 51	7 6	11 24	4 58	6 59	11 17		
8	S	11 59	5 5	☉ 1	4 44	7 14	12 0	4 51	7 6	11 55	4 58	6 59	11 50		
9	Mon	11 59	5 46	☉ 13	4 43	7 14	mor	4 51	7 7	mor	4 58	7 0	mor		
10	Tu	11 59	6 26	☉ 25	4 43	7 15	0 24	4 51	7 7	0 21	4 58	7 0	0 18		
11	Wed	11 59	7 5	☉ 7	4 43	7 15	0 48	4 51	7 8	0 47	4 58	7 1	0 46		
12	Th	11 60	7 44	☉ 18	4 43	7 16	1 10	4 51	7 8	1 11	4 58	7 1	1 12		
13	Frid	11 60	8 25	☉ 30	4 43	7 16	1 33	4 51	7 8	1 35	4 58	7 1	1 38		
14	Sat	even.	9 9	☉ 13	4 43	7 16	1 58	4 51	7 9	2 2	4 58	7 2	2 7		
15	S	12 0	9 56	☉ 25	4 43	7 16	2 25	4 51	7 9	2 31	4 58	7 2	2 38		
16	Mon	12 0	10 48	☉ 8	4 43	7 17	2 57	4 51	7 9	3 5	4 58	7 2	3 14		
17	Tu	12 1	11 44	☉ 21	4 43	7 18	rises	4 51	7 10	rises	4 58	7 3	rises		
18	Wed	12 1	mor	☉ 4	4 43	7 18	8 1	4 51	7 10	7 51	4 58	7 3	7 42		
19	Th	12 1	0 43	☉ 17	4 43	7 18	8 56	4 52	7 10	8 46	4 59	7 3	8 38		
20	Frid	12 1	1 43	☉ 2	4 43	7 18	9 42	4 52	7 11	9 34	4 59	7 3	9 25		
21	Sat	12 2	2 40	☉ 16	4 44	7 19	10 23	4 52	7 11	10 16	4 59	7 4	10 9		
22	S	12 2	3 35	☉ 30	4 44	7 19	10 56	4 52	7 11	10 51	4 59	7 4	10 46		
23	Mon	12 2	4 27	☉ 14	4 44	7 19	11 16	4 52	7 11	11 14	5 0	7 4	11 11		
24	Tu	12 2	5 16	☉ 28	4 44	7 19	11 55	4 53	7 11	11 55	5 0	7 4	11 54		
25	Wed	12 2	6 4	☉ 12	4 44	7 20	mor	4 53	7 11	mor	5 0	7 4	mor		
26	Th	12 3	6 52	☉ 26	4 44	7 20	0 23	4 53	7 12	0 25	5 0	7 4	0 27		
27	Frid	12 3	7 41	☉ 10	4 45	7 20	0 53	4 54	7 12	0 57	5 1	7 4	1 1		
28	Sat	12 3	8 33	☉ 24	4 45	7 20	1 25	4 54	7 12	1 31	5 1	7 5	1 38		
29	S	12 3	9 28	☉ 8	4 45	7 20	2 5	4 54	7 12	2 12	5 1	7 5	2 21		
30	Mon	12 3	10 26	☉ 22	4 46	7 20	2 49	4 55	7 12	2 58	5 2	7 5	3 8		

HILLS OR TREES IN AN ACRE OF GROUND.

Feet apart.	Hills.	Feet apart.	Hills.
40.....	27	8	680
35.....	35	6	1210
30.....	48	5	1742
25.....	69	3½.....	3556
20.....	108	3	4840
15.....	193	2½.....	6969
12.....	302	2	10,890
10.....	435	1	43,560

JUNE.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

Besides the CUTTING ANT, there is another, quite common in Texas, known as the *Stinging Ant*, and which is, by travelers, usually mistaken for the other. These last are quite numerous; having much smaller nests, surmounted by a round conical hill, usually covered with small pieces of stone or gravel. They are comparatively harmless, feeding solely on the seeds of certain grasses. They occasionally find access to storerooms, but are easily kept out. They have a sting, like the bee, very small and delicate, which they employ only when interfered with. The effect is somewhat painful for the moment. Forcibly blowing into the nests the fumes of burning sulphur, has been tried for the destruction of the Cutting Ant; some say effectively. The machine employed for the purpose is defective. This fumigation has certainly the effect of checking their inroads on gardens, &c. Others have dug the nest entirely up, filling the cavity with wood, setting it on fire, throwing on the fire the larvæ and eggs, and thus destroying them. Dr. Park, of Seguin, who has closely studied their habits, says that the only effectual mode of destruction is by *flooding* with water, not pouring in a little water upon them. Where no other means can be used, as by a strong forcing pump, a water ram, &c., they may be flooded by making a guard-drain or two along higher ground, emptying upon their nest; when the first heavy rain that comes

will destroy the nest and its inhabitants, young and old, eggs and larvæ. We do not remember seeing any nest so located that water could not thus be brought down upon them by a little management. The nest must be opened up to the depth of three or four feet, and this cavity filled with tree-moss or hay, through which the water may filter.

THE COTTON PLANTATION.—

Peas may yet be planted between the corn rows. Spring-sown *Oats* and *Millet* will now be cut. During a favorable season, *Millet* may yet be sown, upon cow-penned or other rich land. It affords excellent feed for teams, and especially if first chopped. *Cotton* will require incessant work, this month. Early *Corn* will now be laid by; where there is the least doubt as to having an ample supply for the place, plant it at any time during this month in good land. A good crop may generally be expected. *Pumpkins*, too, may yet be planted, the earlier the better. Continue to put in small patches of drilled *Corn* for green feed and for fodder; it is invaluable.

Every preparation should be made for Cotton picking; sacks and baskets made, if not already done; scaffolds arranged; and every other arrangement made that may facilitate the great business of the fall, and which should all be completed before fodder pulling begins.

GARDEN CALENDARS—JUNE.

KITCHEN GARDEN—*Natchez*.— Showery weather is usually expected this month; during which a good deal of sowing and transplanting may be done. Plant,

for succession, *Melons*, *Okra* and *Corn*. *Tomato* plants should be set out; or if none are ready, cut back the earliest bearing plants, manure and dig around them,

and they will usually make a fresh growth and bear anew. Should the previous sowings of *Cabbage seed* have failed, sow more now. Plant out a few, both *Early York*, *Drumhead* and *green-glazed*. Continue to plant cuttings of *Sweet-potato* vines; those planted this month, and especially of yams, will make the finest and best-keeping potatoes. It will be well to gather a portion of what *Irish Potatoes* may yet be in the ground, and spread them on a floor of rails, raised from the ground, in a dry, cool, airy cellar. They frequently keep best in the ground, as they grew, if the grass and weeds be allowed to grow rank, and are left so. This is the best time to sow *Celery* seed, for the main crop, to be planted last of August. Everything which it may be desirable to keep in a growing state, will require plow, spade and hoe. *Watering* may be requisite.

New Orleans.—Much of the above work may be done now. Sow *Creole* and *Drumhead Cabbage*, *Cauliflower*, *Brocoli* and *Brussels sprouts*. Plant *Beans*, a few *Beets*, and *Squash*. Plant out *Tomatoes*, *Peppers*, *Egg-Plants*, &c. Sow *Celery*. The principal work is hoeing and watering.

THE FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Each successive year advances us in fruit-growing, here in the South. Yet the experience gained differs so much, depending so greatly on soil, location, &c., that it is scarcely safe to make positive statements as to the quality, period of ripening, &c., of individual fruits; nor will these pages admit of lengthy descriptions. The present season (1855) has been a most unfavorable one with us. We have, comparatively speaking, no fruit. Few of our neighbors but are in the same

predicament. And yet we have a neighbor whose trees are loaded; thanks to his incessant care in their cultivation, to his rich and deep soil, and to those glorious *Magnolias* which so completely shelter his gardens and orchards in the coldest seasons.

The Peach, we need scarcely point out, as our first of fruits. When the location and soil are at all favorable, the peach crop rarely fails. Rich, and rather light soil, of sufficient depth, and not wet; with shelter from cold, and from high winds. The fruit is always in demand, and, when of choice quality, carefully picked from the tree and properly packed, commands high prices. Decidedly the best investment that we know of, is in Peach and Pear orchards upon the rivers and bayous within two days run of New Orleans and other towns and cities, and upon or near the railroads. Upon the line of the Opelousas road and upon the bayous it is only necessary to select the more sandy lands for the peach and nectarine, and the stiffer for the pear, apricot and plum, and for dwarfed apples; and to select such lands as will afford the roots three feet in depth of dry soil. Upon the line of the Jackson road, recourse must be had to city manures, Guano, &c., for the poorer pine lands. The soil upon the streams and branches is generally good, and will often spare supplies of swamp muck for the benefit of the uplands. The railroad directors will consult their own interests, in affording every facility for the transportation of manures at rates barely sufficient to pay the cost of loading and unloading, depending upon return loads of fruit and vegetables to recompense them.

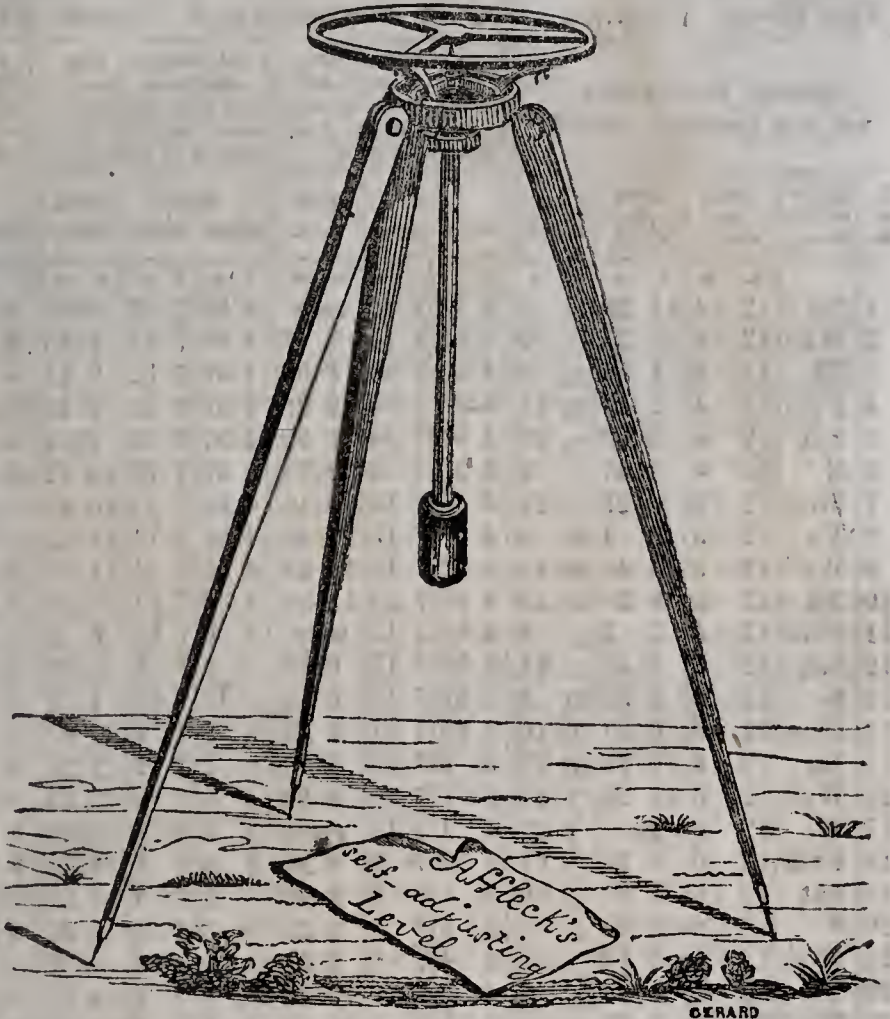
The pear will ultimately prove the most profitable orchard fruit in the South. There are now many varieties which are fully

proven here, as *first rate*. They are a more certain crop than the peach, though somewhat longer in coming into bearing. There are some sorts, however, which when worked upon the quince bear almost in the nursery row.

They command a higher price in market; carry better and keep longer; and if the home markets ever become glutted, will bear shipment to Havana, or to the North.

We think that, in this Instrument, are combined all the requisites needed in the Level, for horizontalizing and laying off Guard-drains. We found every variety of Spirit-Level too complicated, too easily put out of order, and requiring too long time for each adjustment. The Rafter-level is tedious in the extreme, and, moreover, does the work very defectively.

In the Self-adjusting Level none of these objections exist. It is simple, strong, easily and instantaneously adjusted, perfectly correct when adjusted, and admits of a wide field of view in laying off the work. I claim the construction and arrangement as my own. It consists of a strong but light tripod, which supports a steel point, upon which is balanced a brass ring which is kept in



a perfectly horizontal position by a plummet attached to it by a brass rod. The instant that it is placed in position, it adjusts itself; requiring merely a touch of the finger to check the vibration. A piece of brown linen is tacked to the tripod, so as to protect the plummet and rod from the effects of wind.

Mr. Geo. W. Sizer; dealer in Agricultural Implements; &c., corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, New Orleans, is having a supply of this Instrument. They can be had from him, or from myself, at a moderate price.

7th Month.

JULY, 1856.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.					CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.			
New Moon.....					D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	N.	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter.....					2	4	11 morn.	2	3	30 morn.	2	2	59 morn.	
Full Moon.....					10	2	3 morn.	10	1	22 morn.	10	0	51 morn.	
Last Quarter.....					17	4	12 even.	17	3	31 even.	17	3	0 even.	
New Moon.....					24	9	43 morn.	24	9	2 morn.	24	8	31 morn.	
New Moon.....					31	3	49 even.	31	3	8 even.	31	2	37 even.	
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.					CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>			
					D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.	Moon in Merid.	Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	S. O.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	12 4	11 26	□ 5	4 53	7 14	sets	4 55	7 12	sets	5 27	5 5	sets	
2	Wed	12 4	ev. 24	□ 19	4 53	7 14	8 3	4 56	7 12	7 53	5 27	5 7	45	
3	Th	14 4	1 20	☾ 2	4 53	7 14	8 50	4 56	7 12	8 41	5 37	5 8	32	
4	Frid	12 4	2 11	☾ 14	4 54	7 14	9 26	4 56	7 11	9 19	5 37	5 9	12	
5	Sat	12 4	2 58	☾ 27	4 54	7 14	9 59	4 57	7 11	9 54	5 37	4 9	48	
6	S	12 4	3 41	☾ 9	4 55	7 14	10 25	4 57	7 11	10 22	5 47	4 10	18	
7	Mon	12 5	4 22	☾ 21	4 55	7 13	10 49	4 58	7 11	10 48	5 57	4 10	46	
8	Tu	12 5	5 1	☾ 3	4 56	7 13	11 13	4 58	7 11	11 13	5 57	4 11	13	
9	Wed	12 5	5 40	☾ 15	4 56	7 13	11 35	4 59	7 11	11 37	5 67	4 11	39	
10	Th	12 5	6 20	☾ 26	4 57	7 13	11 58	4 59	7 11	mor	5 67	4 mor		
11	Frid	12 5	7 2	☾ 8	4 58	7 12	mor	5 07	7 10	0 2	5 77	3 0	6	
12	Sat	12 5	7 47	☾ 21	4 58	7 12	0 25	5 07	7 10	0 30	5 77	3 0	36	
13	S	12 5	8 37	☾ 3	4 59	7 12	0 55	5 17	7 10	1 2	5 87	3 1	10	
14	Mon	12 6	9 31	☾ 16	4 59	7 11	1 32	5 27	7 9	1 41	5 87	3 1	50	
15	Tu	12 6	10 29	☾ 29	5 07	7 11	2 16	5 27	7 9	2 26	5 97	2 2	34	
16	Wed	12 6	11 29	☾ 13	5 17	7 10	3 12	5 37	7 9	3 22	5 97	2 3	31	
17	Th	12 6	mor	☾ 27	5 17	7 10	rises	5 37	7 8	rises	5 107	1 rises		
18	Frid	12 6	0 29	☾ 11	5 27	7 9	8 20	5 47	7 8	8 13	5 107	1 8	5	
19	Sat	12 6	1 27	☾ 26	5 37	7 9	8 56	5 57	7 7	8 51	5 117	1 8	45	
20	S	12 6	2 21	☾ 10	5 37	7 8	9 28	5 57	7 7	9 25	5 117	0 9	21	
21	Mon	12 6	3 12	☾ 24	5 47	7 8	9 57	5 67	7 6	9 56	5 127	0 9	55	
22	Tu	12 6	4 1	☾ 9	5 57	7 7	10 26	5 67	7 6	10 27	5 126	59	10 28	
23	Wed	12 6	4 49	☾ 23	5 57	7 7	10 54	5 77	7 5	10 57	5 136	59	11 1	
24	Th	12 6	5 38	☾ 7	5 67	7 6	11 27	5 87	7 5	11 32	5 146	58	11 38	
25	Frid	12 6	6 29	☾ 21	5 77	7 5	mor	5 87	7 4	mor	5 146	58	mor	
26	Sat	12 6	7 23	☾ 5	5 77	7 4	0 4	5 97	7 4	0 11	5 156	57	0 19	
27	S	12 6	8 19	☾ 18	5 87	7 4	0 46	5 107	7 3	0 54	5 166	56	1 4	
28	Mon	12 6	9 17	☾ 1	5 97	7 3	1 35	5 107	7 2	1 44	5 176	55	1 53	
29	Tu	12 6	10 15	☾ 15	5 107	7 2	2 31	5 117	7 1	2 41	5 176	54	2 50	
30	Wed	12 6	11 11	☾ 28	5 107	7 1	3 32	5 127	7 0	3 42	5 186	54	3 50	
31	Th	12 6	ev. 3	☾ 10	5 117	7 1	sets	5 126	6 59	sets	5 186	53	sets	

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.

We find that an average flour barrel, filled with slip-shucked corn, of fair average quality, will shell out one bushel of 56 lbs. Such a barrel contains close to four cubic feet. Therefore, level the corn in the crib, and multiply the length by the breadth, and the product by the depth; then divide this last product by 4, and the quotient will be the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib. We speak of bastard-flint corn, such as is usually grown in the South, and reasonably well slip-shucked.

JULY.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

BUDDING FRUIT TREES, &c. As the Almanac for the present year will have a large circulation in portions of the South where it has not been sent before, we repeat the articles on Budding and Grafting.

This method of propagating is applicable not only to fruit trees, but to many ornamental trees and shrubs. There are some fruit trees whose varieties can scarcely be multiplied in any other way; and for nearly all, it is the best method in our Southern latitudes.

Very mistaken ideas are entertained by many as to the effects of budding and grafting, upon the trees thus multiplied, and upon their fruit. We cannot do more here than state the facts, that the object sought and gained is the multiplication of particular varieties, without the quality of those varieties being affected, save to a limited extent, by their being placed upon other roots than their own. The Quince or Hawthorne, as stocks for the Pear, have the effect of checking the growth of the tree, and to a considerable extent dwarfing it; inducing early fruitfulness, and in certain cases increasing or diminishing the size and flavor of the fruit. There are soils and locations in which, tho' the pear on its own roots may not succeed well, yet when *worked*, (budded or grafted) on the Quince or Hawthorne, the finest pears are thrifty and productive. And so with other fruits and other stocks.

All of the choicest varieties of fruits cultivated in the World, were originally produced from seed; and no matter how long they may, since, have been propagated by budding or grafting, their original qualities are, so far as *the mode of propagation* is con-

cerned, entirely unchanged. It is quite probable that as fine a Peach, for example, as any ever cultivated, may be produced from a chance seed. But after it is so produced, it can only be multiplied by some such process as budding upon other seedlings. The Peach has been grown from cuttings; but success is too uncertain, as is also the production of really fine varieties from seed, the probabilities being as one in ten thousand.

The process of budding, consists in inserting a bud, carefully removed from the tree to be propagated from, under the bark of another which is to serve as a stock. The best season for this operation is determined by the habit of growth of the tree to be budded. Those which complete their growth early, may be budded during August; and such as continue to grow late in the season, may be operated on as late as the middle of October. From 15th August to 15th October is, as a rule, the most favorable season.

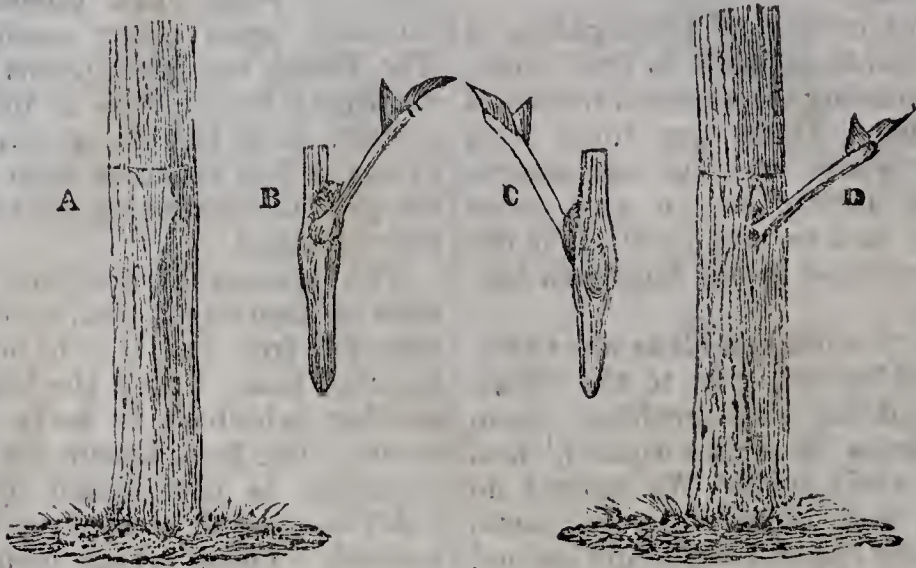
The shoot or scion, from which the bud is to be taken, must be of the current year's growth; and must have so far perfected its growth, as shown by the matured appearance of the bud at the point of the shoot, as that the buds to be made use of are fully developed at the base of the leaf-stalk. The bark must part or lift freely from the stock to be budded, otherwise the operation will not succeed. In this climate, this is generally the case for some time after the July and August rains, the stocks being then in a thrifty and growing state.

The material most commonly used for *ties* or ligatures, is the inner bark of the Linden-tree or Bass wood; which is stripped in

the spring, and laid for a few days in a running stream of water, washed clean and beaten with a smooth faced mallet until the bark separates in thin ribbon-like layers. Soft cotton or wolen yarn, however, answers tolerably well.

Knives are made and sold for

the purpose of budding; but any knife having a thin blade of medium width, and which carries a smooth keen edge, will answer. If the knife has not a suitable ivory handle for raising the bark of the stock, a thin piece of horn or a paper folder may be used.



A smooth part of the bark in the stock is selected, within from six inches to a foot of the ground, and an incision is made across the bark quite down to the wood and from this incision a perpendicular slit is made downwards, to the extent of an inch and a quarter—see cut, A. The bark is gently raised with the handle of the knife, to a sufficient extent to admit the bud; which is cut from the scion, as in B, cutting just deep enough below the bark to include a *thin* portion of the wood, (C,) which should not be removed. The bud is then quickly shoved under the bark of the stock, cutting the upper tip of the shield and thus fitting it in neatly, as at D. A bandage of bass-matting, or yarn is now neatly applied, leaving the leaf-stalk and bud exposed, and the work is done.

In eight or ten days they must be examined; and if the ligature seems to be cutting into the bark,

from the rapid growth of the tree, loosen it, or remove and re-apply it. In three weeks it may be removed entirely.

So soon as the buds show an appearance of swelling in the spring, the stocks must be cut off, say four or five inches above the bud; which will soon push, and form the tree. After the bud has made a growth of some foot and a half, cut away, smoothly and very cautiously, the piece of old wood left in the spring. By fall, there will be little or no evidence of such operation having been performed.

THE COTTON PLANTATION.—

Neither corn or cotton are tended as late in the season as they should be, and especially the latter. Ploughs, sweeps or cultivators should now be kept constantly going in the cotton, and particularly in upland crops, to encourage a late growth, and the retention of forms and bolls which are, other-

wise, apt to drop off; it is very desirable that the whole crop should be perfectly clean before picking begins. Fodder pulling greatly interferes with this, adding another serious item to its cost, already great enough in the time and labor required to save it; the tending of cotton during this month being either altogether prevented or greatly hurried in consequence. Every requisite provision for cotton picking should be made by the first of the month, that no time may be lost and nothing hurried when the crop opens—*sacks* and *baskets* made and marked, *beam* and *scales* properly arranged, *gin-yard* cleaned off and *scaffolds* erected, &c. If delayed until this late date, the gin-house and machinery,—horse power—gin-stands, thrasher, if used, press, &c., must all be put in thorough order. Work goes on smoothly and satisfactorily when thus pre-arranged. *Millet*, sowed late, will need cutting. *Sweet Potatoes* require working; and the last planting, from cutting of vines, should be made before the end of the month. Sow *Turnips* after the middle of the month. Clean up *wood-pastures*; *ditch* and *drain*; repair *roads*; give the young *hedgcs* a thorough cleaning; make *ponds*; and other such work requiring to be done before picking begins.

Natchez.—Every preparation should be made for a brisk onset, next month, to insure a good fall and winter garden. The ground must be cleaned off, manured and well ploughed and harrowed, or dug; *Cabbage*, *Brocoli* and *Celery* seed sowed, if there is not a full supply of plants. Procure a supply of fresh seeds, from a source that may be relied on. During showery weather plant a few *Kidney Beans*; they will require shading and watering. Sow *ruta-baga turnips* early in the month, and

the other sorts during the last week. New land yields the sweetest and best flavored turnips. *Ruta-bagas* should be sown on well-manured drills, and tended; we have found *Skirving's Improved Swede* the best variety, and one of the best crops that can be grown for man and beast. Sow *Endive*, *Lettice* and *Radishes*; and transplant, last week, if the season prove favorable, *Cabbages*, *Cauliflower*, *Brocoli*, *Celery*, *Tomatoes*, *Leeks*, *Shallots*, &c. A few *Irish potatoes* may be planted. *Melons* for mango pickles and *Cucumbers* also for pickling. *Sugar Corn* for late roasting-ears. *Tomatoes* will furnish a supply when the spring-sown crop has ceased to bear, and will continue good until frost, and when frost is expected, if a few strong plants, full of fruit, be taken up by the roots, and hung up in a cool, dry cellar, the fruit will gradually ripen for some time.

New Orleans.—The above hints will be serviceable here. The same preparations should be made for next month's operations. It will be best to postpone most of the planting out until then.—*Mulching*, or covering the surface of the ground with some rough material, such as half-rotten *bagasse*, coarse grass, &c., will be found advantageous to all growing vegetables.

Calestegia Pubescens, or double-flowering *Convolvulus*—This pretty creeper stands our Summer's sun perfectly, blooming almost constantly. The flowers resemble very double small roses, of a delicate rose-color. It multiplies with great rapidity. We will send four plants, in their dormant state, per mail, carefully done up and prepaid, for \$1. It will suffer no injury, thus packed, during a month's journey.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1856.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.						CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.			
First Quarter.....						D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon.....						8	7	3 even.	8	6	22 even.	8	5	51 even.	
Last Quarter.....						16	0	36 morn.	15	11	55 even.	15	11	24 even.	
New Moon.....						22	3	48 even.	22	3	9 even.	22	2	37 even.	
						30	5	55 morn.	30	5	14 morn.	30	4	43 morn.	
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.						CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>			
						D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.		Moon in Merid.		Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.
		H.	M.	H.	M.	S. o	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Frid	12	6	0	52	♄ 23	5 12	7 0	7 58	5 13	6 58	7 52	5 19	6 53	7 46
2	Sat	12	6	1	36	♃ 5	5 12	6 59	8 26	5 14	6 58	8 22	5 19	6 52	8 18
3	S	12	6	2	18	♂ 17	5 13	6 58	8 52	5 15	6 57	8 49	5 20	6 51	8 47
4	Mon	12	6	2	58	♂ 29	5 14	6 57	9 15	5 15	6 56	9 15	5 20	6 50	9 14
5	Tu	12	6	3	37	♃ 11	5 15	6 56	9 37	5 16	6 55	9 39	5 21	6 49	9 40
6	Wed	12	6	4	16	♃ 23	5 15	6 55	10 0	5 17	6 54	10 3	5 21	6 49	10 7
7	Th	12	5	4	56	♄ 4	5 16	6 54	10 25	5 17	6 53	10 30	5 22	6 48	10 35
8	Frid	12	5	5	40	♄ 16	5 17	6 53	10 52	5 18	6 52	10 59	5 23	6 47	11 6
9	Sat	12	5	6	27	♄ 29	5 18	6 52	11 26	5 18	6 51	11 34	5 23	6 46	11 43
10	S	12	5	7	18	♃ 11	5 18	6 51	mor	5 19	6 50	mor	5 24	6 45	mor
11	Mon	12	5	8	14	♃ 24	5 19	6 50	0 6	5 20	6 49	0 16	5 24	6 44	0 24
12	Tu	12	5	9	12	♄ 7	5 20	6 49	0 56	5 21	6 48	1 6	5 25	6 43	1 15
13	Wed	12	5	10	13	♄ 21	5 21	6 48	1 55	5 21	6 47	2 5	5 25	6 42	2 14
14	Th	12	4	11	12	♃ 5	5 21	6 47	3 4	5 22	6 46	3 13	5 26	6 42	3 23
15	Frid	12	4	mor		♃ 20	5 22	6 46	rises	5 23	6 45	rises	5 27	6 41	rises
16	Sat	12	4	0	8	♃ 5	5 23	6 45	7 27	5 23	6 44	7 24	5 27	6 40	7 19
17	S	12	4	1	2	♃ 20	5 24	6 43	7 57	5 24	6 43	7 55	5 28	6 39	7 53
18	Mon	12	4	1	53	♃ 4	5 24	6 42	8 26	5 25	6 42	8 27	5 28	6 38	8 27
19	Tu	12	3	2	43	♃ 19	5 25	6 41	8 56	5 25	6 41	8 58	5 29	6 37	9 1
20	Wed	12	3	3	33	♃ 3	5 26	6 40	9 28	5 26	6 40	9 33	5 29	6 36	9 38
21	Th	12	3	4	25	♃ 18	5 26	6 39	10 3	5 27	6 38	10 10	5 30	6 35	10 17
22	Frid	12	3	5	18	♃ 2	5 27	6 37	10 44	5 28	6 37	10 53	5 30	6 34	11 2
23	Sat	12	2	6	14	♃ 15	5 28	6 36	11 31	5 28	6 36	11 41	5 31	6 33	11 49
24	S	12	2	7	12	♃ 28	5 29	6 35	mor	5 29	6 35	mor	5 32	6 32	mor
25	Mon	12	2	8	10	♃ 11	5 29	6 34	0 25	5 30	6 34	0 35	5 32	6 31	0 44
26	Tu	12	1	9	6	♃ 24	5 30	6 32	1 24	5 30	6 32	1 33	5 33	6 30	1 42
27	Wed	12	1	9	59	♃ 7	5 31	6 31	2 26	5 31	6 31	2 34	5 34	6 29	2 44
28	Th	12	1	10	48	♃ 19	5 31	6 30	3 29	5 32	6 30	3 36	5 34	6 28	3 44
29	Frid	12	1	11	33	♃ 2	5 32	6 28	4 28	5 32	6 29	4 34	5 35	6 27	4 40
30	Sat	12	0	ev.	16	♃ 14	5 33	6 27	sets	5 33	6 28	sets	5 35	6 26	sets
31	S	12	0	0	56	♃ 26	5 34	6 26	7 19	5 33	6 26	7 18	5 36	6 24	7 17

TABLE OF THE TRANSVERSE STRENGTH OF TIMBER:

AMERICAN SEASONED.—ONE FOOT IN LENGTH, AND ONE INCH SQUARE; WEIGHT SUSPENDED FROM ONE END.

Materials.	Breaking weight in lbs.	Greatest deflexion in inches.	Weight borne with safety.	Value for general use.
White Oak.....	240	9.	195	30
Sweet Chestnut.....	170	1.8	115.	35
Yellow Pine.....	150	1.7	100	30
White Pine.....	135	1.4	95.	32.
Ash.....	175	2.4	105	25
Hickory.....	270	8.	200	32

AUGUST

P L A N T E R ' S C A L E N D A R .

When will the planting community of the South learn lessons of economy! When will we cease to expend ourselves, and our negroes and lands, for the benefit of the Western farmer and stock-raiser, and the Northern manufacturer! The demand for corn and pork seems to increase rather than diminish, less being made at home, year after year. Prices, of course, are in proportion to the demand, and are ruinously high. Horses and mules command equally extravagant prices; yet we continue to buy rather than raise our own. There can be no general and permanent improvement in the country under such a state of things. Some few years ago a start was made in the right direction—in stock-raising. Many seemed resolved to raise and cure their own pork, and breed their own teams. But it seems, in a great degree, to have fallen through.

There is no branch of farming which pays equal to Hog-raising. They increase rapidly; requiring some attention, it is true; yet the labor bestowed upon them is small when compared with the profit. The main difficulty here, is in protecting the pigs from negroes. Like the Chinaman, the Negro is a dear lover of roast pig, and will run almost any risk to obtain it. The only plan we have found successful, was to keep a good stock-minder with them, day and night. During the day, it is his duty to be in and about the pastures constantly; for night protection, his house is close to the hog-yard in which they are enclosed and fed every night.

—
THE COTTON PLANTATION.—
In the average of seasons, Cotton will begin to open freely now

So soon as the light hands can gather from 40 to 50 pounds each per day, set them at it. Not only is the quantity they may collect, so much saved, but should wet weather occur, with these early lower bales unpicked, they become stained and injure the rest of the crop. Complete all the arrangements for picking, ginning, &c.; sack and basket making, scaffold building, &c. *Folding scaffolds* are a great improvement, admitting of the two sides folding up, over the centre, with the seed-cotton beneath, forming a tight roof over it, for protection from dew and showers. They save much time, being easily managed by the scaffold-tenders; whereas, without them, great part of the hands have to be called in, occasionally, to save the cotton from a sudden shower. Make such arrangements for *hauling* the seed-cotton to the gin-house, as will entirely do away with the hands carrying their loaded baskets on their heads. It is an unnecessary addition to their day's work, and not unfrequently causes dangerous accidents and sprains. Have everything about the gin-house in thorough order, that no delay may occur when ginning begins. At intervals, from the 1st to the 20th, *sow Turnips*; unless on new or very rich land, *drill* them, that they may be plowed and hoed once or twice—the land being freshly plowed and harrowed, mark off shallow rows with a bull-tongue, say from two to two and a half feet apart, and sow the seed from a joint of cane, in the bottom of which a hole has been drilled of proper size; cover very lightly. Sow *Winter* or *Egyptian Oats*, and *Rye*. They may be sown amongst the cotton, after picking over once; the cultivator or sweep being then passed

through the crop, covers them sufficiently well; the tramping of the hands in picking is a benefit, in light land, and does but little injury in any. An excellent winter pasture is thus made, at little cost; if allowed to seed, a fair crop is produced; if cut when the grain is in the *milky* state, it makes very superior hay; and if, after being lightly grazed in the winter, taking care to keep the stock off when the ground is wet, the oats are allowed to make a pretty good growth in the spring, and are then plowed-in, as late as possible before heading, the soil will be very greatly benefitted. Not unfrequently, oats are thus sowed as part of a regular rotation; fed off by hogs; the stubble plowed-in; to be followed by peas or sweet potatoes. Follow the latter crop with *Clover*, sown in September, if after peas, or as early as practicable after gathering potatoes; top-dress the clover with plaster, and turn it under carefully for the last planted cotton the following spring. Clover may now be sown in open pastures or on north hill-sides; though it does well on most lands, with any exposure, if top-dressed during early winter, with from one to three bushels of *plaster* (gypsum or sulphate of lime) to the acre. Plaster produces no effect on wet lands. Another year's experience still further satisfies us of its excellent effect upon peas and clover, on the worn hill lands of Mississippi.

Natchez.—This is, perhaps, the most important month of the year in the kitchen garden. The crop is not only more valuable, both in an economic and pecuniary view, but the vegetables are of better quality and endure longer in perfection. If the *soil* has not been already put in order, manured and dug or plowed, let no time be lost in preparing it. When rainy or dark weather occurs, set out

plants of *Cabbage*, *Brocoli*, *Cauliflower*, *Kail*, *Savoy*, *Brussels sprouts*, *Celery*, *Endive*, &c.. and sow seeds of all of these. Sow *Turnips* at two or three different times during the month; also *Mustard*, both on richly manured ground, by cow-penning or otherwise, or in new land. A few *Irish potatoes* may be planted; they will most commonly do well. Plant *Sugar corn* for late roasting ears, *Melons* and *Cucumbers* for pickles; a few *Snap Beans*; *Peas* and *Broad Beans*. Sow *Radishes*, *Lettuce*, *Curled* and *Water Cress*, *Parsley*, *Onions*, *Parsnips*, *Spinage*; *Carrots*, *Leeks*, *Beets*, &c. Radish, lettuce and curled cress must be sowed in succession; the turnip radishes are the hardiest, and will, many of them, stand the winter; the brown Dutch and other hardy lettuce should be planted so as to be protected, somewhat, if the winter proves very severe; parsley becomes well established before hot weather; onions and leeks will be drawn when large enough, and planted out to bulb and grow; carrots and parsnips both make growth enough before winter to stand uninjured, and are then, and in early spring, in perfection; beets should now be sown for a main crop, growing well and continuing in perfection till mid-summer.

New Orleans.—There cannot be much added to the above directions, to adapt them to this latitude. *Peas* had better be sown towards the end of the month than earlier; and, in fact, the sowings of all kinds during the first two weeks had best be light, reserving the putting in of the main crops to the last week of the month.

THE FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—We think the following extracts from the report of an intelligent and successful amateur horticulturist, residing

near Natchez, will prove interesting to our readers. It was prepared for the American Pomological Society, and read at its third session:

"Before noticing the varieties of fruits which follow, I must premise that aspect is of high importance with us, and that the heat exposure is a Northern one. I would also state that my ground was well prepared before I planted out the trees; that the specific mineral manures, especially for the Apple and the Pear, were incorporated in a well decomposed compost, and this spread over the surface of the orchard, two inches in depth. The ground was then trench-plowed, followed by a subsoil plow; and after planting, the trees kept well mulched during the summer months, and the soil every year cultivated in root crops.

Peaches and Nectarines.—No region of country upon the globe can exceed ours in the perfection to which those delicious fruits attain, our burning sun developing the saccharine qualities of the Peach to the highest degree. Even the yellow fleshed varieties are, with us, sweet and sugary, with only so much acid as to be grateful to the taste. I cultivate about one hundred varieties of the Peach, and six of the Nectarine. Although the Northern varieties are sometimes cut short by frost, from their habit of late flowering, still the Peach may be considered a sure crop in this region. In a period of ten years past, I have never failed in securing a crop. * * * *"

SUCCESS IN PACKING. — A friend in New Braunfels, Texas, writes as follows: of date 5th August, 1855. We had asked for a statement of his experience with trees and plants, of which he had imported considerable quantities from different quarters.

His reply is: "Now as mid-summer has set in, I think I might safely write you about my experience with the trees received this year. I got some from France, some from the North, some from Col. ———, of Miss., but most from you. Those I received from the North are all *dead*. Of those I received from France, but few are living. And the difference between Col. ———'s and your trees, I find to be this; of the former but one in twenty are living; whilst of yours, trees and *shrubs*, I lost but about one in twenty. This difference is only to be attributed to the way of packing, which Col. ——— does not seem to understand. Though I must add, in justice to him, that his lot amounted to only about \$20, whilst from you I received to the amount of about \$600."

Such a report is gratifying in the extreme. We have studied closely the subject of packing, and have been most successful in our practice; as proven by the results. Some few, but very few, complaints have been made, of trees, &c. opening up badly; and that, too, on one or two occasions when the route was a short one. "Everything seemed dried up"—proving clearly that the bundles had been exposed on the way, to some injurious influence; most probably that of heat from a steamer's furnaces, or to intense frost. Every Bill of Lading we send out warns the consignee, that the package contains "trees and plants, which will be injured by exposure to *frost* or to the *heat* from a steamer's *furnaces*; and by each day's delay in reaching their destination."

This is surely warning enough to the consignee to examine into the condition of the packages on reaching his hands, and to use despatch in forwarding.

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1856.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.					CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.			
First Quarter.....					D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon.....					7	10	37 morn.	7	9	58 morn.	7	9	26 morn.	
Last Quarter.....					14	8	49 morn.	14	8	8 morn.	14	7	37 morn.	
New Moon.....					21	0	29 morn.	20	11	48 even.	20	11	17 even.	
					28	10	29 even.	28	9	48 even.	28	9	17 even.	
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.					CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>			
					D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.	Moon in Merid.	Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	S. O.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon	11 59	1 35	☾ 7	5 34	6 25	7 41	5 34	6 25	7 42	5 37	6 23	7 43	
2	Tu	11 59	2 14	☾ 19	5 35	6 23	8 3	5 35	6 24	8 5	5 37	6 22	8 8	
3	Wed	11 59	2 53	☾ 1	5 36	6 22	8 30	5 35	6 22	8 34	5 38	6 21	8 39	
4	Th	11 59	3 35	☾ 13	5 36	6 20	8 53	5 36	6 21	9 0	5 38	6 20	9 6	
5	Frid	11 58	4 20	☾ 25	5 37	6 19	9 24	5 37	6 20	9 32	5 39	6 19	9 40	
6	Sat	11 58	5 9	☾ 7	5 38	6 18	10 0	5 37	6 19	10 9	5 39	6 18	10 19	
7	S	11 58	6 1	☾ 19	5 39	6 16	10 44	5 38	6 17	10 54	5 40	6 17	11 3	
8	Mon	11 57	6 57	☾ 2	5 39	6 15	11 38	5 39	6 16	11 48	5 40	6 16	11 57	
9	Tu	11 57	7 56	☾ 16	5 40	6 14	mor	5 39	6 15	mor	5 41	6 15	mor	
10	Wed	11 57	8 54	☾ 29	5 41	6 12	0 42	5 40	6 13	0 52	5 42	6 13	1 0	
11	Th	11 56	9 51	☾ 13	5 41	6 11	1 52	5 41	6 12	2 0	5 42	6 12	2 9	
12	Frid	11 56	10 46	☾ 28	5 42	6 9	3 6	5 41	6 11	3 12	5 43	6 11	3 19	
13	Sat	11 56	11 39	☾ 13	5 43	6 8	rises	5 42	6 9	rises	5 43	6 10	rises	
14	S	11 55	mor	☾ 28	5 44	6 7	6 25	5 43	6 8	6 24	5 44	6 8	6 23	
15	Mon	11 55	0 31	☾ 13	5 44	6 5	6 54	5 43	6 7	6 55	5 44	6 7	6 57	
16	Tu	11 55	1 22	☾ 28	5 45	6 4	7 26	5 44	6 5	7 30	5 45	6 6	7 34	
17	Wed	11 54	2 15	☾ 13	5 46	6 2	8 0	5 45	6 4	8 6	5 45	6 5	8 13	
18	Th	11 54	3 9	☾ 27	5 46	6 1	8 40	5 45	6 2	8 48	5 46	6 4	8 57	
19	Frid	11 54	4 6	☾ 12	5 47	5 59	9 27	5 46	6 1	9 37	5 46	6 3	9 45	
20	Sat	11 53	5 5	☾ 25	5 48	5 58	10 19	5 46	6 0	10 29	5 47	6 2	10 38	
21	S	11 53	6 4	☾ 8	5 49	5 57	11 18	5 47	5 58	11 28	5 47	6 1	11 37	
22	Mon	11 52	7 2	☾ 21	5 49	5 55	mor	5 48	5 57	mor	5 48	6 0	mor	
23	Tu	11 52	7 56	☾ 4	5 50	5 54	0 20	5 48	5 56	0 29	5 48	5 58	0 37	
24	Wed	11 52	8 46	☾ 16	5 51	5 52	1 18	5 49	5 54	1 25	5 49	5 57	1 34	
25	Th	11 51	9 32	☾ 29	5 51	5 51	2 22	5 50	5 53	2 28	5 50	5 55	2 35	
26	Frid	11 51	10 15	☾ 11	5 52	5 50	3 22	5 50	5 52	3 26	5 50	5 54	3 31	
27	Sat	11 51	10 55	☾ 22	5 53	5 48	4 19	5 51	5 50	4 21	5 51	5 53	4 24	
28	S	11 50	11 34	☾ 4	5 54	5 47	sets	5 52	5 49	sets	5 51	5 51	sets	
29	Mon	11 50	ev. 13	☾ 16	5 55	5 45	6 9	5 52	5 48	6 11	5 52	5 49	6 13	
30	Tu	11 50	0 52	☾ 28	5 55	5 44	6 29	5 53	5 46	6 33	5 52	5 48	6 37	

HORSES—AVERAGE POWER.

Average weight = 1000 lbs. each.

Can carry his rider and equipments, say 225 pounds, 25 miles in a day, say 8 hours, on a long journey.

The ordinary work of a horse may be stated at 22,500 pounds, raised 1 foot in a minute, for 8 hours a day.

In a horse-mill, a horse moves at the rate of 3 feet in a second. The diameter of the track should not be less than 25 feet.

The strength of a horse is equivalent to that of 5 men.

SEPTEMBER.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

PORK CURING is at times attended with difficulty in a Southern climate. But, as a proof that Sam Patch was right in his assertion, that "some things can be done as well as others," we saw a finely cured *bacon*, in latitude $30\frac{1}{2}$, in Texas, thoroughly cured *without a whiff of smoke*, as could possibly be desired. Advantage is taken of cold spells, to kill somewhat at intervals, that the offal may be consumed. The hogs are hung up in an airy place, all night, to cool thoroughly. They are then cut up and bulked in the usual way. If the weather is not quite cold—which is rarely the case for any length of time—the meat is spread out on the ground, occasionally during the night, to become completely cooled; and again bulked, adding, perhaps, a little more salt. When thus bulked until sufficiently salted, each piece is thoroughly rubbed with clean hickory or oak ashes, rubbing the ashes well in; each piece is then placed in a close bag of stout brown sheeting and hung up; the hams and shoulders with shank down. The result is uniformly, sound and sweet meat, and, as we can vouch, particularly pleasant to the palate.

We have another method in our recollection, practiced in this vicinity, by another excellent manager during his lifetime, and we believe still continued on the same plantation. A good and tolerably deep cement cistern was half filled, sometime beforehand, with carefully prepared brine; into which the meat was tumbled after being *thoroughly cooled* and properly cut up. The result there too, was sweet, nicely cured pork. We are inclined to think that the meat was bulked, in the usual way, and pretty well cured, before being put in the cistern.

THE COTTON PLANTATION.—

Not a day nor an hour of favorable weather should now be lost; but push the gathering in of the cotton crop with all hands—no time now for extra jobs, and unnecessary hands about the house, quarter or stables. Do not pick whilst the cotton is wet; nothing is gained by it; it will dry more quickly on the stalk than any where else, and the hands can be employed advantageously at other things. Compel the hands to pick clear of trash; if not so gathered from the field, a prime article cannot be sent to market. Much, very much depends on the gin-stand and the ginning; and not a little upon the press and the pressing. If the lint is put carelessly into the press, rolled up into small tight wads, and trodden down by dirty feet; the bale lop-sided and badly covered and tied, the value is greatly lessened. A good press has sufficient capacity of box to take in lint enough for a bale, without too much tramping or other packing; and power enough to bring the bale down to the proper size, without any jerking or straining. If the cotton has been gathered dry, there is no occasion for sunning on the scaffolds; many experienced planters consider such additional exposure to the sun to be decidedly injurious. Whilst cotton is too wet for picking, *Peas* may be gathered and thoroughly dried before being put away. *Winter oats, rye and clover* must be sown, if practicable, this month. We have more than once spoken of clover as a fertilizer, and have recommended its being sown extensively. The cow-pea has been called "the clover of the South," evidently without a proper understanding of the subject. The pea grows only during summer; clover thrives best in

winter and spring, affording a dense cover to the land at seasons when cover is as much needed as at any other; and is turned under when at the heaviest, and then immediately followed by peas. But it is in vain to attempt growing improving crops of either clover or peas upon much of the worn hill lands of the South, without sufficient dressings of plaster.

GARDEN CALENDARS.—SEPTEMBER.

Natchez.—We can only refer to the instructions given last month, to be continued during the present one. After the first week, it will not do to risk large plantations of *peas*, *sweet* or other *corn*, or *snap beans*. Sow *Early York* and other *cabbages*, to be set out in January. They may require a little protection during severe weather. So of *Lettuce*. Sow *Turnips* and *Mustard*, &c.

New Orleans.—Referring again to the month of August, we add that *peas*, *corn* and *snap beans* may still be planted. All of the directions given under the head referred to for *Natchez*, may be continued here.

THE FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—We continue our extracts from the Report referred to last month:

“*Apricots.*—I cultivate the Moorpark, the Large Early, the Peach Apricot, and the Breda. Since planting the trees upon the North side of buildings, I have not failed of securing fair crops of fruit. Ripen here latter end of May. The ground under my trees is well paved, and the curculio, so far, has never attacked the fruit.

“*Pears.*—This fruit has only been recently cultivated to any extent in our State. I learn there are trees yet growing (supposed to have been planted by the early French and Spanish colonists) upon the Bluffs, South of Natchez, and known as the *Cliffs Pear*—an indifferent table fruit, and only suitable for cooking; although in times past it was so rare a sight to see a Pear

tree in the fruit orchards of this region, now that Southern nurseries have been successfully established, thousands and tens of thousands of Pear trees are being annually planted, and our State will, without doubt, in ten or fifteen years from this date, export largely of this fruit to the West Indies and the Northern cities. The intense heat of our summers maturing the Pear fully two months earlier than ten degrees North of us, will enable our fruit growers to supply Northern markets with finest varieties during the months of July and August. I cultivate over one hundred varieties of the Pear. The greater number dwarfed upon the quince; on this stock, trees six and seven years from the bud, have grown from twelve to twenty feet in height, and have a diameter in trunk of six to eight inches. Native or acclimated trees are greatly to be preferred to imported ones.” (In another communication made by the same writer, to the *Natchez Courier*, he says in this connection: “I grant that the Peach may be transplanted from the North to the South, and do well; and in some instances, the Apple; and that, under a favorable combination of circumstances—such as the early lifting of the trees at the North in the fall, short voyages out, and a propitious season for transplanting—even the Pear may have succeeded in some hands; but where one has met with success, thousands have made failures, and have erroneously decided the climate and soil of the South at fault.” And, contrasting

trees purchased from us and grown in these *Southern Nurseries*, with large importations he had made from Northern nurseries, and all of which had proved an almost total failure, he says, of 200 trees of the Pear and 100 of the Apple, "all grew luxuriantly, and many of them have borne fruit which may be equalled, but not excelled in any region of our country.")

"I would remark, in closing the subject of Pears, that the early and summer ripening varieties are more successfully grown than the winter varieties. The liability of the pear to rot here, as it approaches maturity, may have been one reason why this fruit has been so long neglected in this State. This defect I have, in a great measure, obviated by gathering the different varieties so soon as they have grown to full size, and before they soften on the tree, and ripening them in a cool cellar. My cellar is an inside one; dark, but well ventilated, and having double walls. The fruit should be suspended by the stem and not rest on shelves. Another difficulty: the larger and heavier pears are apt to drop from the trees before maturity, and especially during a period of drouth. I have this year remedied this by placing barrels filled with soap-suds over the roots of the trees, and allowing the liquid to escape by drops through a small orifice near the lower end of the barrel. I have no doubt, too, that the soap-suds and a handful of Guano being put into the barrel has added to the size of the fruit, and kept the tree in high health during the hot months."

The rotting of the Pear before full maturity we ascribe to the puncturing of the fruit by insects and especially by the large wasp, which makes its nest in dense hedges or evergreen trees, and which is easily destroyed. The

sole difficulty in the ripening of late fall and winter apples is overcome by some such method as the above—keeping the tree fully supplied with moisture about the roots, to supply the great evaporation from the leaves during our long, dry autumns. If not so sustained, the tree will assuredly drop its fruit.

"*Apples*—The early and summer varieties succeed well; the trees grow vigorously, and the fruit without defect, and well flavored. The late or winter kinds are apt to rot and fall from the tree before maturity." Such we do not find to be the case when growing in rich, deep soil, and the trees well mulched.

DIOSCOREA JAPONICA is the botanical name of a new tuber which is attracting much attention in Europe, at present. It is a Japan Yam, yielding a large eatable root, said to be very fine for the table, pleasant and nutritious. We are also assured that it is hardy, easy of cultivation, very productive, and that it may be left in the ground for two, three, or more years, each year increasing in size and nutritious quality; that is, that the tubers already formed continue to increase in size. Not, as in the sweet potatoe, the parent tuber rotting whilst young ones are formed.

We procured from France, at no small cost, a few young tubers about as large as small marbles. These were treated pretty much as we treat sweet potatoes; bedded out to form vines, which when rooted were planted in ridges, and are growing finely. The leaf, vine, and habit of growth, are not unlike some varieties of the potatoe. We shall give them a fair trial, and if they promise to be valuable, will have tubers next year for sale. We are inclined to think that this plant will prove a great acquisition.

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1856.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.					CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.					
First Quarter.....					7	0	18	morn.	6	11	39	even.	6	11	7	even.
Full Moon.....					13	5	40	even.	13	4	59	even.	13	4	28	even.
Last Quarter.....					20	0	47	even.	20	0	8	even.	20	11	36	morn.
New Moon.....					28	4	35	even.	28	3	56	even.	28	3	24	even.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.					CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>			CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>					
D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.	Moon in Merid.	Moon's Place.	SUN		Moon	SUN		Moon	SUN		Moon			
		H. M.	H. M.	S. o	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.			
		H. M.	H. M.	S. o	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	Wed	11 49	1 34	♄ 10	5 56	5 43	6 57	5 54	5 45	7 2	5 53	5 46	7 8			
2	Th	11 49	2 17	♄ 22	5 57	5 41	7 25	5 54	5 44	7 32	5 54	5 45	7 40			
3	Frid	11 49	3 4	♃ 4	5 57	5 40	7 59	5 55	5 42	8 8	5 54	5 44	8 17			
4	Sat	11 49	3 55	♃ 16	5 58	5 38	8 40	5 56	5 41	8 50	5 55	5 43	8 58			
5	S	11 48	4 48	♃ 28	5 59	5 37	9 29	5 57	5 40	9 39	5 56	5 42	9 48			
6	Mon	11 48	5 44	♂ 11	6 0	5 36	10 26	5 58	5 39	10 36	5 56	5 41	10 45			
7	Tu	11 48	6 41	♂ 24	6 1	5 34	11 32	5 59	5 37	11 41	5 57	5 40	11 54			
8	Wed	11 47	7 37	♁ 8	6 1	5 33	mor	5 59	5 36	mor	5 58	5 38	mor			
9	Th	11 47	8 31	♁ 22	6 2	5 32	0 43	6 0	5 35	0 50	5 58	5 37	0 58			
10	Frid	11 47	9 23	♂ 6	6 3	5 30	1 54	6 0	5 33	1 59	5 59	5 36	2 5			
11	Sat	11 47	10 15	♂ 21	6 4	5 29	3 7	6 1	5 32	3 10	6 0	5 35	3 14			
12	S	11 46	11 6	♂ 6	6 5	5 28	4 19	6 2	5 31	4 20	6 0	5 34	4 21			
13	Mon	11 46	11 58	♂ 21	6 5	5 26	rises	6 2	5 30	rises	6 1	5 33	rises			
14	Tu	11 46	morn	♁ 7	6 6	5 25	5 54	6 3	5 29	5 59	6 2	5 32	6 4			
15	Wed	11 46	0 53	♁ 22	6 7	5 24	6 33	6 4	5 27	6 40	6 2	5 31	6 48			
16	Th	11 45	1 51	♁ 6	6 8	5 23	7 17	6 5	5 26	7 26	6 3	5 30	7 36			
17	Frid	11 45	2 51	♁ 21	6 9	5 21	8 10	6 5	5 25	8 20	6 4	5 29	8 29			
18	Sat	11 45	3 52	♁ 4	6 10	5 20	9 8	6 6	5 24	9 18	6 4	5 27	9 27			
19	S	11 45	4 53	♁ 18	6 10	5 19	10 10	6 7	5 23	10 20	6 5	5 26	10 28			
20	Mon	11 45	5 50	♁ 1	6 11	5 18	11 14	6 8	5 22	11 22	6 6	5 25	11 31			
21	Tu	11 45	6 42	♁ 13	6 12	5 17	mor	6 9	5 21	mor	6 6	5 24	mor			
22	Wed	11 44	7 30	♁ 26	6 13	5 16	0 16	6 9	5 19	0 23	6 7	5 23	0 3			
23	Th	11 44	8 14	♁ 8	6 14	5 14	1 15	6 10	5 18	1 20	6 8	5 22	1 25			
24	Frid	11 44	8 55	♁ 20	6 15	5 13	2 13	6 11	5 17	2 16	6 8	5 21	2 20			
25	Sat	11 44	9 34	♁ 1	6 16	5 12	3 8	6 12	5 16	3 10	6 9	5 20	3 11			
26	S	11 44	10 13	♁ 13	6 17	5 11	4 4	6 13	5 15	4 4	6 10	5 19	4 3			
27	Mon	11 44	10 52	♁ 25	6 17	5 10	5 0	6 13	5 14	4 57	6 10	5 18	4 55			
28	Tu	11 44	11 32	♄ 7	6 18	5 9	sets	6 14	5 13	sets	6 11	5 17	sets			
29	Wed	11 44	ev. 15	♄ 19	6 19	5 8	5 27	6 15	5 12	5 34	6 12	5 16	5 41			
30	Th	11 44	1 1	♃ 1	6 20	5 7	6 0	6 16	5 11	6 8	6 12	5 16	6 17			
31	Frid	11 44	1 51	♃ 13	6 21	5 6	6 39	6 17	5 10	6 49	6 13	5 15	6 57			

HUMAN STRENGTH.

Mr. BEVAN's results with experiments upon human strength are, for a short period:

	FORCE.		FORCE.
With a drawing knife.....	100 lbs.	With a hand-plane.....	50 lbs.
“ an augur, both hands.....	100 “	“ a hand-saw.....	36 “
“ a screw-driver, one hand.....	84 “	“ a thumb-vice.....	45 “
“ a bench-vice, handle.....	72 “	“ a brace-bit, revolving.....	16 “
“ a chisel, vertical pressure.....	72 “	Twisting by the thumb and fingers only, and with small screw-drivers	14 “
“ a windlass.....	60 “		
“ pincers, compression.....	60 “		

OCTOBER.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

THE FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—One of the great difficulties nurserymen experience in packing in such a way as that trees, &c., shall reach their destination uninjured, through all the delays and exposure of transportation to the interior of this vast Southern country. And however well they may be packed, unless good, sound, well-ripened trees, they are very apt to suffer. As proof that trees from Southern nurseries are packed for transportation as they ought to be, we refer to the following, from a late number of the (Seguin) *Texas Mercury*:

Mr. Burke: I purchased of Mr. Thomas Affleck, at his Southern Nurseries, in Mississippi, in the month of December, about 2000 fruit trees, for myself and others in this and Comal counties, consisting of peach, apple and pear principally, of select varieties. They were en route one month. Every peach tree of my own lot is in foliage. Nearly every apple and pear has already put forth leaves; the few that have not are plump and full, and from present appearances, I shall not lose but a tree or two. Pretty nearly the same fortunate results may be said of the other lots. This success is mainly attributed to Mr. Affleck's method of training the young trees; his care in lifting; and, above all, perhaps, his excellent manner of packing. Bundles of 70 leave his packing house, done up with wet moss, straw or broom sedge, gunny-bags and tarred cord; all so compactly that they are capable of making a journey of a month or six weeks' duration without suffering any damage, if care is bestowed in the shipments.

Seguin, 7th June, 1855.

THE COTTON PLANTATION—

All hands are, of course, busily engaged in Cotton picking. Not a day should be lost during this month, that can possibly be avoided, as we are apt to have violent changes of weather towards its close. When the months of August, September and October have been favorable for gathering in the crop, the great bulk of it is housed during that time. And well would it be for the cotton-grower if every one could be prevented from gathering a pound after the end of this month. As soon as practicable, gather in the Corn. Every day of unnecessary exposure to the weather now, causes a vast increase in the number of weevils and to the injury they do the corn. Give out Winter Clothing to the negroes, before cold weather sets in; they are very susceptible to cold and cannot work well if exposed to it without being well protected. The Hogs, intended for killing, having ranged alternately in the woods and in the clover lots, all summer, and then in one or more oat and pea lots in succession, if now turned into the corn field and into the potatoe lots, after these crops have been gathered, will soon become fat enough for the knife; if not, they had best be put up at once, and fed off on corn or cooked food. Seed Corn should be selected in the field, before the crop is gathered, and spread out in some airy, safe place. Pumpkins are usually sadly wasted, being left in the field as they grew, for the stock to cull and waste. They should be put up in rail pens, the first floor raised a foot from the ground, and other floors laid on as the pen is filled and raised, at about every two feet, so that the pumpkins will not press too much on each other, and air may circulate. When built high enough, top off

with a course of crab-grass hay, covered with clap-boards. In this way the pumpkin crop is made to assist, in no slight degree, to keep stock of all kinds in good order through the winter. See that the Fodder Stacks are not being injured in any way by the weather. After settling they are apt to become open at top, and to require re-topping, or more pro-

perly, thatching. Prepare for storing Sweet Potatoes. It is well to wait the first fall frost before gathering; though there is also danger of continued rain following immediately after. They must not be gathered or stored when wet; else the chances are greatly against their keeping well.

GARDEN CALENDARS.—OCTOBER.

Natchez.—As frosts are to be expected about the last of the month, few seeds can now be sown with safety. Amongst the few that may be sown are Onions, Leeks, Parsnips, Turnips, Mustard, Radishes; Early York and other spring Cabbages in beds in which they may be protected, as also Lettuce; Cress, Celery, Parsley, &c. If any Drumhead or Savoy Cabbage, Brocoli, Endive or Lettuce plants not yet set out, attend to them first showers. Celery, planted in August, will now require to have the earth frequently stirred around it, and a little earth carefully drawn round it, when dry; if wet, it will rust. During the first two or three earthings, the leaf-stems must be held together and erect with one hand, whilst the earth is pressed to them with the other. Dress and manure Artichoke and Asparagus beds. Remove all the artichoke suckers, except three to each stool, replacing with rich compost the earth that is dug out.

New Orleans.—Every thing got in during last of August and September grows now with vigor, and will require the hoe. Continue to sow as directed last two months, omitting such as will not bear any frost, as snap beans, cucumbers, &c. Sow Radishes and Cress every ten days. Plant out Lettuce and Endive so as to have a succession; and Brocoli, Cabbage, &c. Sow the main crops

of Onions and Leeks, to be planted out in January: Sow Early York, Early Dutch and Battersea &c., Cabbage. Sow Turnips, Mustard, Parsnips, Early Horn Carrots, &c. Plant Landreth's Early and other Early Peas. Sow Spinnage every ten days for succession.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.—

When trees are received from a distant nursery, or have been detained on the route, in any way, beyond a few days, they should be carefully treated.

Before opening the bundles, dig a wide trench in mellow garden soil, large enough for all the trees, opening it a single spade deep. Into this lay the trees and shrubs—not evergreen—root and branch, and fill in the earth upon them carefully, so as to cover entirely. Let them remain there from two to four days, or thereby according to the condition of dryness in which they may be. In the meantime, have everything ready for planting. For the preparation of the ground, and of composts and manures, see Southern Rural Almanac for 1853. The holes for the trees must be opened up not less than five feet across, for ordinary sized trees. If the subsoil is good, it will only be necessary to fork up or dig with a spade or grubbing-hoe, adding a few handfulls of broken bones. But if a stiff clay, and the whole

surface of the intended orchard as not been subsoiled, it will be best to add a fair supply of good compost, without digging out from the bottom of the hole; otherwise a water-tight basin is formed underneath the roots, which will be injurious.

When ready for planting, take up a few trees at a time; dress the roots, by cutting back all the bruised parts, with a smooth cut, made by a sharp knife, on the under side of the root. The top, too, must be lightened in proportion to the injury the roots must inevitably have received in their removal from the nursery. Cut back each of the smaller branches to within three or four buds of their base, cutting close to a bud. The remaining buds will thus receive all the nourishment, and will grow off vigorously; whereas, if left unpruned, they make a weak growth.

Each hole should have a wheelbarrow full of suitable compost laid down near it; the greater part of which is to be laid in the bottom of the hole, and a layer of fine surface soil spread over it so as to be highest in the centre; the tree is set on it, so that when the planting is finished, it may stand no deeper than it stood originally. Dwarfed trees, as Pear on Quince, Cherry on Mahaleb, *all of the stock* should be just under the ground. The roots must be carefully spread out in their natural position, filling in the surface soil and compost together so as to fill up every vacancy, and holding back the upper roots while the lower ones are being covered. The earth may be gently pressed down with the foot as the filling in progresses; and a bucket or two of water may always be added with safety and advantage, unless in showery weather. Finish off by leaving the tree in the centre of a shallow basin, that the rains may

settle in around it. Where the trees are large, or at all exposed to high winds, it is best to stake, using two, and driving them in before the earth is filled amongst the roots, that the roots may not be bruised.

Deciduous shrubs, or those which drop their leaves, may be treated in the same manner. Evergreens should be planted out where they are to grow, as soon as they are received, and protected from the sun, by a few corn stalks or handfulls of broom straw, &c., stacked around them; a few buckets of water poured in about the roots, and a heavy mulching, or covering on the surface of the ground, as far as the hole extended, composed of leaves from the woods, Spanish moss, with a little earth thrown on it to settle it down, or well rotted bagasse, &c. Fruit trees, &c., should also be mulched.

The roots of raspberries, strawberries, &c., and indeed of all trees and plants, should be as little as possible exposed to the air before being planted.

Perhaps the greatest and most prevalent error in planting, is the putting the trees and plants too deep in the ground. They should never be placed deeper than they grew naturally, unless upon very steep hill sides, where they should be planted an inch or two deeper. Strawberries, and other small plants, too, are almost always covered too deeply.

We have a few copies of the back numbers of this Almanac, bound into one volume—1851-'2-'3 and '4—which we forward by mail, carefully wrapped and prepaid, on receipt of \$1 25. The number for 1855 may be had separately at 12½ cents. These numbers contain much useful matter, relating to Southern Agriculture and Horticulture, with reliable meteorological and other tables.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

30 Days

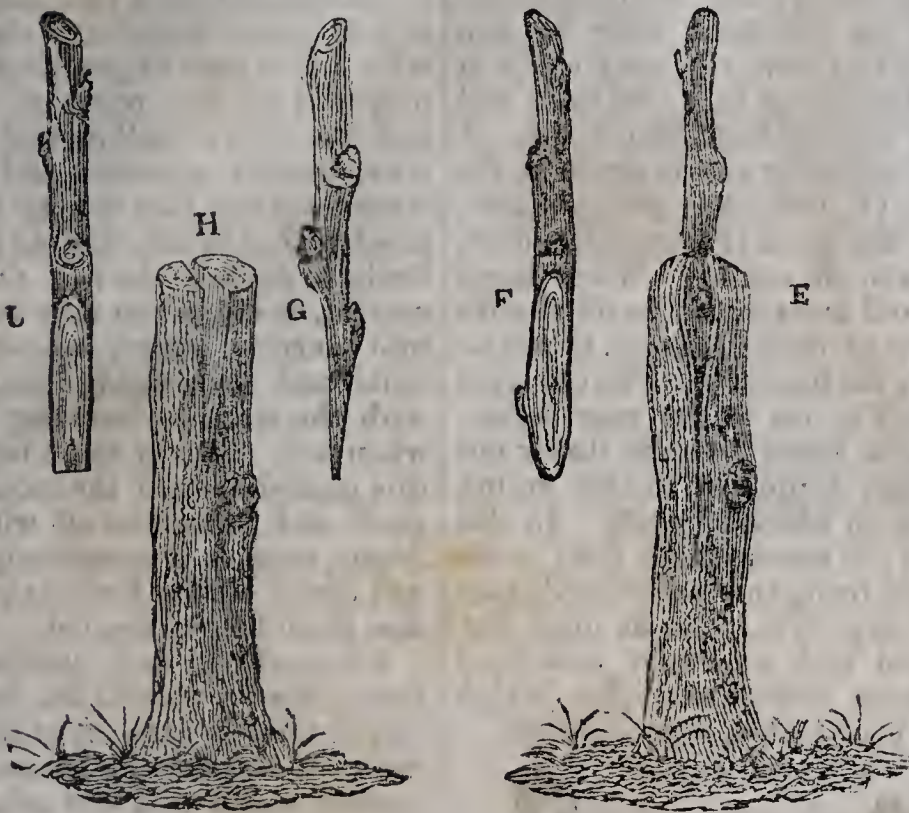
MOON'S PHASES.					CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			AUSTIN.		
First Quarter.....					D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....					5	0	3 even.	5	11	24 morn.	5	10	52 morn.
Last Quarter.....					12	3	36 morn.	12	2	55 morn.	12	2	24 morn.
New Moon.....					19	5	15 morn.	19	4	34 morn.	19	4	3 morn.
					27	10	42 morn.	27	10	1 morn.	27	9	30 morn.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.					CALENDAR FOR Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.			CALENDAR FOR Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.			CALENDAR FOR New Orleans, La. middle & souther parts of Tex. & La. and for Florida.		
D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.	Moon in Merid.	Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	S. O.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat	11 44	2 44	♄ 25	6 22	5 5	7 26	6 18	5 9	7 36	6 14	5 14	7 4
2	S	11 44	3 39	♃ 8	6 23	5 4	8 20	6 19	5 9	8 30	6 15	5 13	8 3
3	Mon	11 44	4 34	♃ 21	6 24	5 3	9 11	6 19	5 8	9 31	6 16	5 12	9 31
4	Tu	11 44	5 29	♂ 4	6 25	5 2	10 29	6 20	5 7	10 37	6 16	5 11	10 40
5	Wed	11 44	6 22	♂ 17	6 26	5 1	11 38	6 21	5 6	11 44	6 17	5 11	11 51
6	Th	11 44	7 13	♄ 1	6 27	5 0	mor	6 22	5 5	mor	6 18	5 10	mor
7	Frid	11 44	8 3	♄ 15	6 28	5 0	0 47	6 23	5 4	0 51	6 19	5 9	0 56
8	Sat	11 44	8 52	♄ 30	6 29	4 59	1 48	6 24	5 4	2 6	6 20	5 9	2 2
9	S	11 44	9 42	♃ 15	6 30	4 58	3 8	6 25	5 3	3 7	6 20	5 8	3 7
10	Mon	11 44	10 35	♃ 30	6 31	4 57	4 18	6 26	5 2	4 16	6 21	5 8	4 13
11	Tu	11 44	11 31	♂ 15	6 32	4 56	rises	6 27	5 2	rises	6 22	5 7	rises
12	Wed	11 44	mor	♂ 30	6 33	4 56	5 5	6 27	5 1	5 13	6 23	5 6	5 22
13	Th	11 45	0 31	8 14	6 34	4 55	5 55	6 28	5 0	6 5	6 24	5 6	6 13
14	Frid	11 45	1 34	8 29	6 35	4 54	6 52	6 29	5 0	7 2	6 25	5 5	7 11
15	Sat	11 45	2 37	♁ 13	6 36	4 54	7 34	6 30	4 59	8 4	6 26	5 4	8 13
16	S	11 45	3 37	♁ 26	6 37	4 53	9 0	6 31	4 59	9 8	6 26	5 4	9 18
17	Mon	11 45	4 33	♂ 9	6 38	4 53	10 4	6 32	4 58	10 11	6 27	5 3	10 19
18	Tu	11 45	5 24	♂ 22	6 38	4 52	11 5	6 33	4 58	11 11	6 28	5 2	11 17
19	Wed	11 46	6 10	♁ 4	6 39	4 52	mor	6 34	4 57	mor	6 29	5 2	mor
20	Th	11 46	6 53	♁ 16	6 40	4 51	0 5	6 35	4 57	0 9	6 29	5 1	0 13
21	Frid	11 46	7 33	♁ 28	6 41	4 51	1 2	6 36	4 56	1 4	6 30	5 1	1 6
22	Sat	11 46	8 12	♁ 10	6 42	4 50	1 58	6 37	4 56	1 58	6 31	5 1	1 58
23	S	11 47	8 50	♁ 22	6 43	4 50	2 52	6 37	4 56	2 51	6 32	5 0	2 49
24	Mon	11 47	9 30	♁ 3	6 44	4 50	3 49	6 38	4 55	3 46	6 33	5 0	3 42
25	Tu	11 47	10 13	♁ 15	6 45	4 49	4 49	6 39	4 55	4 44	6 34	5 0	4 38
26	Wed	11 48	10 58	♁ 27	6 46	4 49	5 49	6 40	4 55	5 42	6 34	5 0	5 34
27	Th	11 48	11 47	♁ 10	6 47	4 49	sets	6 41	4 55	sets	6 35	5 0	sets
28	Frid	11 48	ev. 39	♁ 22	6 48	4 48	5 22	6 42	4 54	5 32	6 36	5 0	5 41
29	Sat	11 49	1 34	♃ 5	6 49	4 48	6 15	6 43	4 54	6 25	6 37	5 0	6 34
30	S	11 49	2 30	♃ 18	6 50	4 48	7 16	6 44	4 54	7 26	6 38	5 0	7 34

TABLE of the amount of labor a Horse of average strength is capable of performing, at different velocities, on canals, railroads, and turnpikes. Force of traction estimated at 83.3 lbs.

Velocity in miles per hour.	Duration of the days' work.	Useful effect for one day, in tons, drawn one mile.		
		On a Canal.	On a Railroad.	On a Turnpike.
Miles.	Hours.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
2½	11½	520	115	14
3	8	248	92	12
3½	5 9-10	153	82	10
4	4½	102	72	9
5	2 9-10	52	57	7.2
6	2	30	48	6
8	1½	13.8	36	4.5
10	0¾	6.6	28.8	3.6

The actual labor performed by horses is greater, but they are injured by it,

NOVEMBER.
PLANTER'S CALENDAR.



GRAFTING.—The object to be attained by *Grafting*, as by *Budding*, is the multiplication of such varieties of fruit and other trees as could not be readily and certainly re-produced from seed. It is performed in winter and early spring; and best, at such time as the sap begins to flow in the stock; the *scions* being kept back by being buried in dry, sandy soil, in a pit, on the north side of a wall or hill, and so covered as to keep dry and cool until wanted. The scions or grafts should be well ripened shoots, with plump full buds, of the previous year's growth, taken from thrifty, bearing trees, when practicable.—*Stocks* of any size and age may be used, if healthy and vigorous; and even old trees, if well supplied with young wood on which to graft. One or two year-old seedlings, however, are preferred and commonly used. *Suckers* should never, under any circum-

stances, be made use of as stocks. The stock must be of the same *natural family* as the species to be grafted on it—as the Peach, Plum, Apricot, Almond, &c., all of which may be grafted or budded, the one on the other. It is folly to expect any good result from placing grafts of the Peach, for instance, on the China tree, or the Pear on the Sycamore, &c. All the different species of grape may be grafted on each other. A hardy and strong-growing native grape-vine, may almost always be successfully employed as a stock for the more delicate or capricious foreign grapes.

Cleft or *hedge* grafting is represented above; H is the stock; T and G the graft prepared for insertion, and should be from four to six buds in length. Care must be used in *wedge* and *splice* grafting, that the inner bark of the scion is exactly applied to the inner bark of the stock. We pre-

fer side or bark grafting, (see above, F, E,) as the wood of many stocks is apt to die and rot at the heart, when cleft. This mode can only be practiced after the sap begins to flow so freely early in the spring, as that the bark will part readily from the wood. A perpendicular cut is made in the bark, (E,) which is gently raised, and the graft (F,) pushed down, so as to fit neatly. When large and old trees are to be filled with grafts of finer varieties, this is always the best plan. The old trees should be *cut in* the year before, so as to cause them to throw out a good supply of thrifty young wood on which to graft. In this way, old trees, which bear indifferent fruit, and especially pears and apples, may be at once furnished with an entire new head of some choice varieties, which will bear almost immediately.



Splice grafting is the mode most commonly practiced, and especially for root grafting. The preceding cut explains the process, care being taken that the inner barks are applied to each other.

In root grafting, a piece of a root, well supplied with fibres, is used as a stock, and being carefully tied is then planted out. We always prefer, where this mode is practiced, to graft on thrifty one-

year's seedlings, lifted for the purpose.

After the tree or young stock is grafted, it is tied with matting or soft cotton twine, and covered with a thin coat of grafting wax, prepared of two parts of rosin, and one each of tallow and beeswax, melted together and kept warm, not hot, that it may be applied with a brush, and so as entirely to exclude the air. Or thin muslin, or old calico may be torn into narrow strips, rolled into balls and thoroughly saturated with the wax, by soaking in it, when hot. Two or three turns of this passed around the stock and graft and smoothed off with the finger, secures it completely, and will decay by the time its protection is no longer needed.

All grafting and budding of young stocks, should be done as close to the ground as at all convenient; and that for reasons our limited space will not admit of explaining.

THE COTTON PLANTATION—
Cotton Picking should, in all reason, be completed this month. If the cotton growers put in no more crop than could be gathered up to the last day of November, they would hold the control of the markets in their own hands, and would have leisure for other work, now neglected or slighted. *Oats, Rye, Clover* and *Grass seeds* may still be sown. If *Sweet potatoes* were not housed last month—and we think the first two weeks of the present month early enough—do not delay later than the 15th. Gather them during dry weather, and do not leave the tubes exposed to the sun. Some use houses differing in their construction. The surest though most tedious plan, is to store in *pumps*. Select a dry knoll or ridge; give each pump about four feet of base, and build the potatoes up, as high as possible; at every four feet in

the length of a *long pump*, or in the centre of each *round one*, build in amongst the potatoes a small ventilator formed by nailing three clapboards together, and let it protrude above the covering of dry grass and earth. After covering properly with dry crab grass, and six inches of earth, put a roof over all, and the potatoes will keep until midsummer. If strong-handed in proportion to

the cotton yet to pick, after gathering and storing a fine lot of peas, pumpkins, &c., start a few plows to breaking up the corn ground, and covering up corn stalks and other trash. If too heavy a cover of trash be on the ground, have it dragged into piles with a heavy harrow, and litter the stock yards deeply with it, but by no means burn it.

GARDEN CALENDARS.—NOVEMBER.

Natchez—Referring to last month's directions—sow *peas, cabbage, radish, carrots, spinage, turnips, parsnips, lettuce, beets, salsify, onions, leeks, &c.* Transplant *cabbages, lettuce, brocoli, endive, celery, &c.* Although peas may be sown this month, there is considerable risk in it; and it is better to defer anything of a general sowing until next month. *Bishop's dwarf blue imperial, dwarf marrowfat*, and others of that habit, are best to sow now, as in case of bad weather they may be easily protected. *Asparagus* beds should now be dressed, applying manure plentifully. Make up compost heaps and accumulate manure in every way.

New Orleans—Continue as in last month, and as directed above. Full crops of peas may be sown.

Can nothing be done towards reclaiming the worn lands of the South? is a question frequently asked.

Unquestionably! much can be done, and with profit. Judgment, industry and perseverance will be needed, however. And to the true farmer, what an amount of pleasure is derivable from successfully conducted improvements of the kind!

First: the entire dependance upon the cotton crop must be abandoned, and others grown to as great an extent as admissable. Larger grain crops, more sweet

potatoes, peas, clover, &c., must be grown, and attention turned to stock. The land must be carefully circled, (see back numbers of this Almanac for all that is necessary to be said on this subject,) guard-drains made, carefully and judiciously. The soil broken up to the depth of at least six inches; if, in doing so, too much of a poor sub-soil is turned up, then deepen the furrow by following the turning-plow with a long and strong bull-tongue. Save and accumulate manure by every possible means: leaves from the woods, trash from the fields and fence corners, muck from the bogs and swamps, cotton-seed, guano, plaster, &c.; and, still more, by plowing in green crops, or feeding them off upon the ground to stock. Keep the stock off the field in winter, or at all events when the ground is wet. Plant hedges, that what timber is yet left may be saved. Attend closely to the health, comfort and happiness of your negroes, that you may do your duty by them, and that you may benefit by their consequent greater value and usefulness, and by their more certain increase.

It is a serious matter for even the middle-aged to abandon their old homesteads, the land of their birth, with all its hallowed associations, their old friends and neighbors, and seek homes in a new country, better improve those homes by every possible means.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1856.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CHARLESTON.	NEW ORLEANS.	AUSTIN.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	4 10 7 even.	4 9 26 even.	4 8 55 even.
Full Moon.....	11 2 54 even.	11 2 13 even.	11 1 42 even.
Last Quarter.....	19 1 24 morn.	19 0 45 morn.	19 0 13 morn.
New Moon.....	27 3 26 morn.	27 2 45 morn.	27 2 14 morn.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.	CALENDAR FOR <i>Little Rock, Ark., Tenn., N. C. & nor. part of Miss., Ala., Geo., and S. C.</i>	CALENDAR FOR <i>Jackson, Miss., nor. part Tex. & La., and s. part of Ala., Geo. & S. Carolina.</i>	CALENDAR FOR <i>New Orleans, La., middle & southern parts of Tex. & La., and for Florida.</i>
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D. of Mo.	Days of the Week.	Sun in Merid.		Moon in Merid.		Moon's Place.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.	SUN Rises. Sets.		Moon Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.				
1	Mon	11 49	3 25	♄ 1	6 51 4 48	8 21	6 45 4 54	8 30	6 38 5 0	8 39					
2	Tu	11 50	4 18	♄ 14	6 52 4 48	9 29	6 45 4 54	9 36	6 39 5 0	9 43					
3	Wed	11 50	5 9	♄ 28	6 53 4 48	10 38	6 46 4 54	10 43	6 40 5 0	10 48					
4	Th	11 51	5 57	♄ 11	6 53 4 48	11 45	6 47 4 54	11 48	6 41 5 0	11 51					
5	Frid	11 51	6 45	♄ 25	6 54 4 48	mor	6 48 4 54	mor	6 42 5 0	mor					
6	Sat	11 52	7 33	♄ 9	6 55 4 48	0 53	6 49 4 54	0 53	6 42 5 0	0 54					
7	S	11 52	8 22	♄ 24	6 56 4 48	2 1	6 49 4 54	2 0	6 43 5 0	1 58					
8	Mon	11 52	9 15	♄ 8	6 57 4 48	3 11	6 50 4 54	3 7	6 44 5 0	3 3					
9	Tu	11 53	10 11	♄ 23	6 57 4 48	4 23	6 51 4 54	4 17	6 45 5 1	4 10					
10	Wed	11 53	11 12	♄ 8	6 58 4 48	5 37	6 52 4 54	5 29	6 46 5 1	5 20					
11	Th	11 54	morn	♄ 22	6 59 4 48	rises	6 53 4 55	rises	6 47 5 1	rises					
12	Frid	11 54	0 16	♄ 7	7 0 4 49	5 35	6 54 4 55	5 45	6 47 5 1	5 54					
13	Sat	11 55	1 19	♄ 21	7 0 4 49	6 39	6 54 4 55	6 49	6 48 5 2	6 57					
14	S	11 55	2 18	♄ 4	7 1 4 49	7 49	6 55 4 55	7 54	6 49 5 2	8 3					
15	Mon	11 56	3 13	♄ 17	7 2 4 49	8 52	6 56 4 56	8 58	6 49 5 2	9 5					
16	Tu	11 56	4 2	♄ 30	7 2 4 50	9 52	6 56 4 56	9 57	6 50 5 2	10 2					
17	Wed	11 57	4 47	♄ 12	7 3 4 50	10 52	6 57 4 56	10 54	6 50 5 3	10 57					
18	Th	11 57	5 29	♄ 24	7 4 4 51	11 47	6 58 4 57	11 48	6 51 5 3	11 49					
19	Frid	11 58	6 8	♄ 6	7 4 4 51	mor	6 58 4 57	mor	6 52 5 3	mor					
20	Sat	11 58	6 47	♄ 18	7 5 4 52	0 43	6 59 4 57	0 42	6 52 5 4	0 41					
21	S	11 59	7 27	♄ 30	7 5 4 52	1 40	6 59 4 58	1 37	6 53 5 4	1 34					
22	Mon	11 59	8 8	♄ 13	7 6 4 53	2 38	7 0 4 58	2 33	6 53 5 4	2 28					
23	Tu	11 60	8 52	♄ 24	7 6 4 53	3 37	7 0 4 59	3 31	6 54 5 5	3 24					
24	Wed	even.	9 39	♄ 6	7 7 4 54	4 39	7 1 4 59	4 31	6 54 5 5	4 22					
25	Th	12 1	10 31	♄ 18	7 7 4 54	5 42	7 1 5 0	5 33	6 55 5 6	5 25					
26	Frid	12 1	11 26	♄ 1	7 7 4 55	6 44	7 1 5 0	6 34	6 55 5 6	6 25					
27	Sat	12 2	ev. 23	♄ 14	7 8 4 55	sets	7 2 5 1	sets	6 56 5 7	sets					
28	S	12 2	1 19	♄ 27	7 8 4 56	6 12	7 2 5 2	6 20	6 56 5 8	6 30					
29	Mon	12 3	2 14	♄ 11	7 8 4 57	7 21	7 2 5 3	7 28	6 57 5 9	7 36					
30	Tu	12 3	3 6	♄ 24	7 9 4 58	8 30	7 2 5 4	8 35	6 57 5 10	8 41					
31	Wed	12 4	3 55	♄ 8	7 9 4 58	9 38	7 3 5 4	9 41	6 58 5 10	9 45					

COMPARATIVE VALUE of different Woods as fuel, and weight when dry.

When wood is employed as a fuel, it ought to be as dry as possible. As usually employed, it has about 25 per cent. of water mechanically combined, the heat necessary for the evaporation of which is lost.

WOODS.	Weight of a Cord.	Comparative Value per Cord.	WOODS.	Weight of a Cord.	Comparative Value per Cord.
Shell-bark, Hickory.....	4,469 lbs.	100	Hard Maple.....	2,878 lbs.	60
Red-heart Hickory.....	3,705 "	81	Jersey Pine.....	2,137 "	54
White Oak.....	3,821 "	81	Yellow Pine.....	1,904 "	43
Red Oak.....	3,254 "	69	White Pine.....	1,868 "	42

DECEMBER.

PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

The great impediment, here in the South, to perfecting and carrying out any general system of improving our worn hill lands, is that plantations are large, neighbors far apart and not readily brought into that close contact which leads to the quick spread of information and improvement from example. It is true, we have a number of excellent Agricultural and Horticultural journals; but their circulation is nothing to what it ought to be. We would gladly make our Almanac, with its vast circulation, the means of increasing the number, of readers of those Journals and with that view have give a list of them.

The Southern Cultivator, an 8vo., monthly, at \$1 a year, published at Augusta, Ga.

The Soil of the South, 8vo., monthly, at \$1, Columbus, Ga.

The Farmer and Planter, 8vo., monthly, at \$1, Pendleton, S. C.

The Cotton Planter, monthly, 8vo., at \$1, Montgomery, Ala.

The Alabama Planter, folio, weekly, at \$3, Mobile, Ala.

The American Farmer, 8vo., monthly, at \$1, Baltimore, Md.

De Bow's Review, partially agricultural, 8vo., monthly, at \$5, New Orleans.

These are all most ably conducted journals and deserve and will most richly repay the support of every tiller of the soil in the South. There may be others, published South of Mason and Dixon's line, but we know nothing of them personally.

The Planter who neglects to subscribe for each and all of these journals, not only for himself but for his overseer, not only stands amazingly in his own light, but is most unjust to those valuable exponents of improvement and advocates of the interests of the Southern Producer. The Plan-

ter, himself, is drawn into more intimate communion with his brother Planter through the pages of those monthly visitors. He learns what others are doing in the way of improvement, with the results. Every overseer ought to be furnished with one or more, not only that he may improve himself in his business, but as an excellent means of passing a long evening in his, too often, lonely home.

We believe, however, that more could be done, in these Southern States, by a competent Agricultural Commissioner, than by any and every other means. The State of Massachusetts appointed the late Henry Colman Agricultural Commissioner for that State, paying him a sufficient salary to enable him to devote himself entirely to the duties of his office. To his labors, in that capacity, is that State a thousand-fold more indebted for her position amongst her sister states, than to all the politicians she ever produced. That position is yet respectable, spite of the recently enacted follies of her legislators.

Mr. Colman, who was a man of sound good sense, eminently practical in his views, a fine writer and a good speaker, visited almost every farm in the State during the five or six years of his employment in that capacity. By his public lectures, private conversations and explanations on the spot, and by his annually published reports, he aroused every individual farmer to exertion and competition. Improvements of all kinds were begun and carried on, each benefiting by the experiments and experience of his neighbor.

We are an agricultural community here, in the South, almost entirely. Will our legislators turn their attention some little to

this subject? or will their labors, during the coming winter, be devoted as usual, to a struggle for office and disputations relative to President making? Whilst we jog on as usual, wear out and abandon our lands, and push off to Texas in search of more?

The open *Post Oak, Pine, and mixed timbered* lands in *Texas*, struck us to be peculiarly adapted to those farmers working small forces of hands, or dependant on themselves and their families for labor. There are immense bodies of such land held at, what we deem, remarkably low rates—\$1 to \$3 per acre—in which the timber is quite scattering and without undergrowth. Fields of almost any size may be enclosed without having rails to haul, and with but

little brush or other surplus timber to remove, more than would be needed for building and fuel for a few years. And where force and team are scant, this is quite an object. The soil, though not equal to the best class of prairie or bottom land, is yet sufficiently productive, easily broken up—unlike the prairie sod, which requires a powerful team—and easily tended. In fact, the opinion prevails to no small extent, that the better class of post oak lands are best for Cotton.

We greatly admire that beautiful, gently undulating post oak country; each tree standing out singly and alone, with ample room to grow; not more than a dozen or twenty on an acre; whilst underneath them is almost as fine pasture as in the open prairie.

GARDEN CALENDARS—DECEMBER.

COTTON PLANTATION.—If there is cotton still to pick, push ahead with it without reference to trash, as that will be removed in passing through the trasher. If cotton planters studied their own interests, they would never gather a fibre after the first day of this month. They would then have leisure for the improvement of their plantations, thus giving them a permanent value they do not now possess. As the business of cotton growing is now conducted, a planter's almost sole wealth consists in negroes; his land is comparatively valueless or is being made so, as rapidly as possible. It should be borne in mind, too, during the eager striving after large crops, that but a very few years have elapsed since the markets of the world were glutted, and prices below the cost of production; and that the same state of things may exist again. Look around upon the few who, during these years of low prices, turned their attention to the manuring and otherwise improving

their lands, instead of straining after large crops *because* prices were so low. They are enabled, now that cotton commands high prices, to take an extra crop or two from their land without injury to it, and that, too almost in despite of drouths or heavy rains. Land *in good heart*, it is well known, will sustain a crop during even disastrous seasons. All of the land that was in corn, the past season, should be broken up this month. It gives an advantage that is felt through the whole year. If the cotton is all gathered, or the weather such as to prevent picking, commence clearing up for another crop; grubbing out under-brush from the woodland pastures, planting scraps of Bermuda-grass sod in permanent grazing grounds; preparing for hedging and even planting out cuttings of Cherokee rose, or two year old plants of *Crataegus pyracantha*, or of Osage Orange; trimming and weeding hedges; getting out timber; repairing gears, tools, implements,

&c.; collecting material for compost heaps and littering stock yards and stables. Attend carefully and well to every kind of stock. Be sure they have salt regularly; they will not thrive without it. At the close of the year every planter should examine closely into his affairs; make all the necessary entries in the plantation Account Book, and strike his balances; look carefully over his plantation, examine into the improvements made during the past year and determine upon those to be carried out the next; and not enter upon the new year without duly weighing both the past and the future.

KITCHEN GARDEN. *Natchez*.—Continue to *transplant* during favorable weather. Sow *peas, cabbage, onions, radishes, lettuce, parsnips, carrots, turnips, beets, spinach, parsley, and sweet-herbs*.—Plant a few *Irish potatoes*; also *horse redish* and *artichokes*. All of the seed-beds, and many young plants, will need protection during very cold weather. Manure and prepare the ground for all spring crops.

New Orleans. Continue as in last month. Sow *Peas* and bunch *Beans*, protecting the latter. Prick out *cauliflower* plant in a bed under a north fence, and provide for protecting them from frost, when needful. If hot-beds are needed, as they will be for *Egg plants, Tomatoes, &c.*, prepare them as follows—mark of the ground six inches each way larger than the frame on which the sash is to rest. Throw out the earth to the depth of three inches at the back and nine at the front of the intended bed. The bed must be formed of fresh dung from the horse stable; or cotton seed; perhaps bagasse might answer. Whatever materials is used, must be of a proper degree of dampness to heat well; not *wet*, nor yet dry.

THE ROSE.—The Rose, in all its varieties, and especially the perpetual blooming sorts, requires a superabundant supply of food. It is in vain to expect large and fine blooms unless the soil is deep and rich. Planted on a dry lawn or hard-trodden door yard, with grass growing around their stems many of the very choicest will not bloom at all; and none will produce such flowers as to do themselves credit. All varieties prefer a deep, cool, stiffish soil. Though, when budded upon the *Manettia* they will thrive well in the lightest sandy soil, if made rich and well mulched. *Mulching*—which consists of covering the surface of the ground, with any rough material, such as coarse litter, leaves from the woods, straw, chips, well rotted bagasse, prairie sod inverted, or even flat stones or tree moss; which should be applied in the spring and to the depth of three or four inches—is absolutely necessary here to all roses, shrubs and fruit trees. In the fall, say November or December, a good dressing of manure should be applied and forked in, first removing the mulching, to be re-applied in the spring.

The perpetual blooming roses, if kept in a vigorous state by such treatment, will need pruning twice a year. In October, if cuttings are wanted for planting; and if not, then just as the buds begin to swell in the spring with some kinds, and in December with others—cut off from every shoot, about two-thirds of the growth it has last made. If at all crowded, remove them entirely. The weak spray should all be cut out. Again about the last of May, when the growth seems checked, and before the June rains induce a new growth, cut back all of the shoots about one-half their length, which have grown that Spring.

1855 and 1856.

CATALOGUE

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS,

CULTIVATED AT

THE SOUTHERN NURSERIES,

WASHINGTON, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

BY THOMAS AFFLECK.

These Nurseries have been established a number of years, and have secured a reputation for correctness, for the excellent quality of the trees and plants sent out, and for perfection in packing, which the subscriber hopes to maintain by increased care and attention. Having devoted his attention for the last twelve years, to the selection and ACCLIMATION of choice varieties of Fruits, native and introduced, he has now a great variety of select and superior kinds in cultivation and in bearing, such as experience has proved to BE BEST ADAPTED to the climate, soil, &c., of THE MORE SOUTHERN STATES.

The stock of trees, plants, &c., for sale this season is good, and generally very well grown. Young stock, especially seedlings and out-door cuttings suffered severely from the long protracted drought, and are limited in quantity. Strawberries and Raspberries are comparatively scarce.

None but Southern grown trees and of thrifty, good growth are, at any time sent from these nurseries. Experience has taught the fruit-growers of the Southern States—and very often dearly bought experience—that it is only by planting such trees they can succeed in producing fruit. Those which are unacclimated rarely grow off and make thrifty, productive trees.

The descriptions, dates of ripening, &c., are taken from those sources recognized as authority, modified in some instances by the result of our own experience. We find changes so great produced in this climate, as to throw serious difficulties in the way of identification, at times; even the period of ripening varying here, some seasons, a month or more. Hence we have been cautious in changing the dates from those of their ripening in their native climates, leaving others to observe the differences in their own localities. Where a change has been made, the date is in *Italics*.

Purchasers are assured that all Trees and Plants sent from these Nurseries, are entirely clear of that ruinous pest, BITTER or BLACK COCO (*Cyperus hydra*.) a species of *nut grass*, which has been spread, by such means, over entire districts of the South, to their utter ruin for any other than grazing purposes.

It is decidedly to the interest of purchasers to send in their orders as early as possible; designating the pears on *pear stock* or on *Quince*; the apples on seedlings or on *Doucain* stocks, &c.; and, if possible, permitting other kinds, ripening at the same season, to be substituted, if needful.

Purchasers have expressed themselves so almost unanimously pleased with the stock sent out during the past three seasons, that confidence is felt in being able to give equal satisfaction in future.

It must be understood that sales are made *only for cash*, or its equivalent. When orders are filled under a promise to remit on receipt of Invoice, it is expected that such remittance will be promptly made. It is always safest to remit drafts on Factors or others; or the order may be sent through responsible business houses. Uncle Sam's mail is not very trustworthy where cash remittances are concerned! When money is sent through the mail, the notes had best be cut in two, and mailed at different times, registering the letters.

Orders may be given and payment made to—

Messrs. Carroll, Pritchard & Co., 53 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

B. A. Sheppard, Esq., Houston, Texas.

J. W. Barnes, Esq., Anderson, Grimes County, Texas.

Messrs. Cushing & Swain, Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas.

E. W. Cave, Esq., Editor of "Chronicle," Nacogdoches, Texas.

A. Rossy, Esq., New Braunfels, Texas.

S. K. Johnson, Esq., Bookseller, Alexandria, La.

All shipments are made at Natchez without charge for shipping; and, when so shipped, *all responsibility on the part of the subscriber ceases*. The utmost care is used in packing, for which a moderate charge is made. If no consignee in New Orleans is named, shipments will be made to Messrs. Carroll, Pritchard & Co., whose prompt attention to such consignments has given universal satisfaction. Bills of lading will, in all cases, be sent per mail to the consignee.

THOMAS AFFLECK.

August, 1855.

APPLES.

A very large proportion of all the varieties of the Apple, introduced to this part of the South, have been thrifty and very productive, so long as reasonably well attended to. All comprised in the following lists, are thrifty and productive, ripening their fruit well. Many choice varieties, including a number said to be natives of Ga., So. Ca., and Ala., are omitted here, owing to the supply being very limited from the severe and protracted drought of last spring having destroyed most of the young grafted stock. Price, as to size and quality of trees—No. 1, 50 cents; No. 2, 40 cents; and No. 3, 30 cents each. A few trees, of about a dozen of the finest kinds, may be had, worked on the *English Paradise* and *French Doucin*, at 50 cents each.

The descriptive columns explain: 1st. *The quality*—1, first-rate or finest; 2, second-rate or good. 2d. *The average size*—1, large; 2, middle-size; 3, small. 3d. *Usual season*—this will vary very greatly in the South. The dates given in italics, are those of the ripening here; the others are the dates in the North and in Europe; they will be from one to two months earlier here.

No.	NAME.	Quality.	Size.	Season.	REMARKS.
1	Alexander	1	1	Oct Dec	Very large, excellent, thrifty.
2	Astrachan, Red.....	1	1	<i>June</i>	Beautiful and good, great bearer.
3	Autumn Sweeting.....	1	2	<i>July</i>	Excellent, sweet.
4	Baldwin.....	1	1	January	At head of all New Eng. apples.
5	Benoni.....	1	2	<i>July</i>	Excellent, beautiful, yellow.
6	Belleflower.....	1	1	<i>August</i> .	Well-known, unsurpassed.
7	Belleflower, Brabant.....	1	1	Dec Ap'l	Very good.
8	Blenheim Pippin.....	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	A superb apple here.
9	Borovitsky.....	1	2	<i>J'ne J'ly</i>	Russian; one of the best early.
10	Borsdorffer.....	1	2	Nov Feb	Celebrated German, blooms late.
11	Bracken's Early.....	1	2	<i>J'ne J'ly</i>	A So. Ca. seedling, excellent.
12	Buckingham.....	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	Large, beautiful, crisp, juicy.
13	Connert's Red Winter.....	1	2	<i>Nov Dec</i>	Sweet, good, firm; keeps well here
14	Crawford's Keeper.....	1	2	<i>Dec Jan</i>	Good, and keeps sound and firm.
15	Carolina June.....			<i>May J'ne</i>	Very superior, early.
16	Codlin, English.....	2	1	<i>July</i>	A well-known cooking apple.
17	Cooper.....	1	1	Sep Nov	One of the very best fall apples.
18	Court of Wick.....	1	3	Oct Feb	A high-flavored Eng. dessert.
19	Danver's Winter Sweet.....	2	2	Nov Apl	Abundant bearer, good market.
20	Dominé.....	1	2	Dec Apl	Sprightly, juicy, keeps long.
21	Drap d'or.....	1	1	<i>J'ly Aug</i>	One of the very best early apples.
22	Early Chandler.....	1	2	<i>J'ne J'ly</i>	Choice, bears early and well.
23	Early Harvest.....	1	2	<i>J'ne J'ly</i>	The finest early apple known.
24	Early Red Margaret.....	1	3	<i>J'ne J'ly</i>	Excellent; succeeds the above.
25	Early Strawberry.....	1	3	<i>July</i>	Most excellent summer fruit.
26	Early York.....	1	2	<i>June</i> ...	Showy and good.
27	Elgin, (wh. sp. Reinette?)...	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	Large, delicious, tender.
28	Essex Pippin.....	1	3	<i>Oct Sep</i> .	Productive; beautiful russet.
29	Fall Pippin.....	1	1	<i>August</i> .	Beautiful, large, delicious.
30	Fallowater.....	1	2	Nov Feb	Good, productive, of fine flavor.
31	Golden Pippin, American... ..	1	1	Nov Dec	A superior Western fruit.
32	Golden Pippin, Hughes....	1	3	Feb.....	New and superior variety.
33	Golden Sweeting.....	1	2	<i>J'ly Aug</i>	Bears large crop; valuable.
34	Governor.....	1	2	<i>August</i> .	High-flavored, delicious, produc.
35	Grass.....	1	2	Sep....	Very productive, good and sound.
36	Gravenstein.....	1	1	<i>August</i> .	A fruit of first-rate quality.
37	Green Sweeting.....	1	2	<i>Aug Sep</i>	Very productive, sound and good.
38	Holstein's Sweet.....	1	2	<i>Sep</i>	Excellent sweet apple; produc.
39	Jonathan.....	1	2	<i>Oct Nov</i>	Of great beauty, flavor, growth.
40	Juneating, White.....	1	3	<i>July</i>	Handsome and valuable; early.
41	Kerry Pippin.....	1	3	<i>Aug Sep</i>	Excellent autumn; always sound.
42	King of the Pippins.....	1	2	Nov....	Good bearer, and very handsome.
43	Lenring's Sweet.....	1	2	<i>Sep</i>	Showy, handsome, sweet.
44	Menagère.....	2	1	<i>August</i> .	Very large, fine cooking.
45	Maiden's Blush.....	1	2	<i>J'ne J'ly</i>	Beautiful, productive, excellent.
46	Middle Island.....	2	2	<i>Sep Oct</i>	Very productive, sound, hardy.
47	Minister.....	1	1	Oct Jan	A very excellent New Eng. variety
48	Nonpareil, Downton.....	1	2	April...	Sharp, rich flavor.

No.	NAMES.	Quality	Size.	Season.	REMARKS.
49	Nonpareil, Flat.....	1	3	Jan Ap'l	
50	Nonpareil, Old.....	1	3	April...	Peculiar and fine flavor.
51	Nonpareil, White.....	1	2	Dec Feb	
52	Northern Spy.....	1	1	Dec May	Long keeping; of highest repute.
53	Peach Apple, Winter.....	1	1	M'y J'ne	Tender, juicy, good.
54	Pearmain, Herefordshire...	1	1	May....	An old and excellent English sort.
55	Pearmain, Lamb Abbey.....	1	2	April...	English; fine, keeps well.
56	Pennington's Seedling.....	1	2	March...	
57	Pomme Royal.....	1	1	April...	A charming winter apple.
58	Porter.....	1	1	Sep....	First-rate, fair, very productive.
59	Pryor's Red.....	1	1	Oct....	A favorite in the Southern market.
60	Pumpkin, Sweet.....	1	1	Sep....	Very valuable sweet apple.
61	Rome Beauty, Gillett's seed'g	1	2	Nov Feb	Very superior and favorite fruit.
62	Rostocker.....	1	1	June....	A beautiful fruit.
63	Russet, American Golden...	1	2	Oct Nov	Invaluable, productive, fine in So.
64	Russet, Bramner.....	1	2	Dec Jan	Productive, sound, keeps well.
65	Russet, Sykehouse.....	1	3	Jan....	A most excellent apple.
66	So. Queen, or Carolina May	2	3	May....	An excellent Southern fruit.
67	Spitzenburg, Esopus.....	1	1	Dec Jan	Unsurpassed, well-known.
68	Summer Seek-no-further...	1	2	July....	Admirable summer fruit.
69	Summer Sweeting.....	1	2	June...	Very finest early <i>sweet</i> apple.
70	Swaar.....	1	1	Dec Mar	A truly noble American fruit.
71	Talpahocken.....	1	1	Oct Nov	Handsome, firm, sound.
72	Tart Bough.....	2	1	J'ne J'ly	A crisp, sub-acid, fine fruit.
73	Vandervere.....	1	2	Oct Jan	One of the finest, most beautiful.
74	Waxen, Gate, or Belmont...	1	2	Nov Jan	One of very finest early winter.
75	Wells.....	1	1	Nov....	Good bearer; fine winter apple.
76	Williams' Early.....	1	2	August.	Proves excellent here, productive.
77	Williams' Favorite.....	1	2	July Sep	Worthy a place in every garden.
78	Wine or Hays.....	1	2	Oct Mar	Very handsome and excellent.
79	Wine-sap.....	1	2	Nov M'y	Fine for table and cider.

PLUMS, 75 Cents each.

A few good plants of nearly all of the most desirable sorts.

FIGS, 50 Cents each.

A limited stock of over 30 of the best varieties, strong plants.

GRAPES, 50 Cents each.

A few plants of nearly all of the best varieties, including white scuppernong.

QUINCES.

Apple shaped; considered the best in general use, 25 cents.

Portugal; rather shy bearer; fruit large and fine, 50 cents.

Chinese; handsome tree; fruit enormously large and excellent, 75 cents.

The Quince is a tolerable sure crop with us. Requires a cool, stiff, and rich soil and will make a rich return for heavy dressings of manure. Salt produces a good effect.

MEDLARS.

Price 75 cents each.

Dutch; very large fruit, flavor not so good as the following:—

Monstrous; fruit large, flavor good.

Nottingham; fruit smaller, but flavor excellent.

MESPILUS (*Eriobotrya*) **JAPONICA** or Japan Plum—a very beautiful evergreen tree, with deliciously fragrant blossoms, and a very pleasant fruit, ripening in April; is becoming much sought after. It ripens its fruit regularly, as far north as Point Coupée; and have no doubt that the fine seedlings we have raised here will also ripen fruit, when large enough. It blossoms freely here. Handsome seedling plants, from 2 to 6 feet high, at from \$1 to \$2 50 each.

Large fruited **POMEGRANATE**, fine plants, 50c. each, \$30 per hundred.

PEARS.

The *remarks* upon each fruit, are necessarily short. The descriptions are taken from sources, recognized as authority; modified, in many instances by our own experience; when the season of ripening is given in *italics*, it denotes the period here, in Southern Mississippi. This varies, we find, with the soil; and depends still more on the mode of ripening and temperature of the fruit room.

The letters *V. M.* for VAN MONS, the celebrated Belgian originator of most of those delicious new Pears, the introduction of which created a new era in the cultivation of this estimable fruit. *Esp.* for ESPEREN; and *Brun.* for BRUNEAU, all originators of fine new fruits. *Amer.* denotes AMERICAN seedlings.

The descriptive columns explain: QUALITY—1, first-rate; 2, second-rate; pears of second-rate quality are agreeable to some palates. SIZE—1, large; 2, middling; 3, small. PRICE, as to size and quality of tree; No. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, 75 cents; and No. 3, 50 cents. each.

Those kinds worked on the quince come earlier into bearing than when on their own roots—that is, worked on pear—and make beautiful and productive dwarfed trees. Some sorts bear better and produce finer fruit on the quince. Those on the pear do not come so soon into bearing, generally, but grow to a much larger size, and bear more fruit on each tree. The dwarfed trees are generally planted either on the borders of the vegetable garden or in squares by themselves, where they can be manured and tended. They make beautiful trees, and are interesting subjects for cultivation by amateurs. When making large orchards, to bear fruit for market, we would rely mainly upon trees on their own roots.

No.	NAME.	Quality.	Size.	Season.	REMARKS.
1	Adèle de St. Denis.....	1	1	<i>July</i>	Productive and good.
2	Ambrette d'Hiver.....	1	3	Jan	Agreeable, perfumed flavor.
3	Ambrosia.....	1	2	Sept ...	Delicious; don't keep long.
4	Amiré Johannet	2	3	<i>July</i>	<i>Early Sugar</i> ; earliest, good.
5	Andrews, (<i>Amer.</i>).....	1	2	Sept ...	Excellent; regular bearer.
6	Arbre Courbé.....	1	2	Oct Nov	" <i>Crooked wood</i> ;" excellent.
7	Archduke Charles	1	1	Nov Dec	
8	Bartlet, Wm's Bon Chretien	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	One of the best everywhere.
9	Beau present d'Artois.....	1	1	Sept ...	
10	Belle Après Noël, (<i>Esp.</i>)....	1	1	Jan	A first-rate pear.
11	Bellissime d'Hiver.....	1	1	April...	Large, baking and stewing.
12	Benoist	1	1	August.	Perfumed, agreeable.
13	Bergamot, Gansell's	1	1	Oct	Well-known, unsurpassed.
14	Bergamot, March	1	3	Mar Ap'l	Choice: raised by Knight.
15	Bergamotte Cadette	1	2	Jan	Ripens through some weeks.
16	Bergamotte d'Esperen.....	1	2	March..	Excellent in a warm season.
17	Bergamotte Parthenay.....	2	2	April...	Good cooking.
18	Beurré Audusson.....	1	1	Sept ...	Handsome and very good.
19	Beurré d'Amalis.....	1	1	<i>August</i> .	Excellent and hardy pear.
20	Beurré d'Anjou.....	1	1	<i>Sept Oct</i>	A very first-rate fruit.
21	Beurré d'Aremberg.....	1	2	<i>Oct Nov</i>	One of the finest winter dessert.
22	Beurré Bosc.....	1	1	<i>Sept Oct</i>	Unqualifiedly fine.
23	Beurré Brown.....	1	1	October	Has few competitors.
24	Beurré Bretonneau, (<i>Esp.</i>)..	1	2	<i>Dec Jan</i>	Best <i>melting</i> , late pear.
25	Beurré de Beaumont.....	1	1	Sept ...	New; highly delicious.
26	Beurré de Capiaumont.....	2	1	October	A profitable orchard pear.
27	Beurré Diël.....	1	1	<i>August</i> .	Noble and prolific fruit.
28	Beurré Easter.....	1	1	Jan May	Always first-rate on quince.
29	Beurré Giffart.....	1	2	<i>Fne Ply</i>	Of highest excellence.
30	Beurré Goubault	1	1	<i>Ply Aug</i>	Very handsome and good.
31	Beurré gris d'hiver nouveau	1	1	Feb	One of the best of all late pears.
32	Beurré Langelier.....	1	1	Jan	
33	Beurré Moiré.....	1	1	Oct	A very good pear.
34	Beurré Rance.....	1	1	May J'ne	Well-known: valuable.
35	Beurré Sterkman, (<i>V. M.</i>)..	1	1	Feb	
36	Beurré Superfin.....	1	1	October	One of the very best.
37	Beurré Van Mons.....	1	1	Nov	New; of high reputation.
38	Bezi d'Esperen.....	1	1	Jan	Melting, and of good flavor.
39	Bleeker's Meadow, (<i>Amer.</i>)..	2	2	Oct Nov	Handsome, hardy, good.

No.	NAME,	Quality.	Size.	Season.	REMARKS.
40	Bloodgood, (<i>Amer.</i>)	1	2	<i>Early June</i>	One of very best summer.
41	Bon Chretien Turc.	1	2	Nov Mar	A great bearer; for stewing.
42	Bonne de Haies or Zées,	1	2	Sept	
43	Broom Park.	1	2	Jan	Melon and pine-apple flavor.
44	Brougham.	1	1	Nov	Excellent; one of Knight's.
45	Buffam (<i>Amer.</i>)	2	2	Sept	Sweet and of excellent flavor.
46	Catillac	1	1	Feb	Very large; baking, stewing.
47	Catinka, (<i>Esp.</i>)	1	1	Dec	Fine; in eating, six weeks.
48	Chaptal			April	For baking and stewing.
49	Chaumontelle	1	1	<i>Oct Nov</i>	Superb, in a warm, rich soil.
50	Citron des Carmes	2	2	<i>last May</i>	One of the best early pears.
51	Colmar	1	2	Jan	Bears early and well on quince.
52	Colmar d'Aremberg	1	1	Nov Dec	Very fine new variety; large.
53	Columbia, (<i>Amer.</i>)	1	2	Nov Jan	Handsome, rich and excellent.
54	Comte de Lamy	1	2	October	Rich, truly delicious.
55	Crassane	1	1	Nov Dec	Celebrated, old French pear.
56	Crassane, Althrop	1	2	Nov	A very sup. English pear.
57	Crassane d'Hiver, (<i>Brun</i>)	1	2	Jan Mar	Handsome, very delicious.
58	Cross, (<i>Amer.</i>)	1	2	Dec Jan	Juicy, sweet, rich and fine.
59	Dearborn's Seedling, (<i>Am.</i>)	1	3	<i>June July</i>	Uniformly excellent.
60	De Lepine	1	2	Jan	A good late pear.
61	Delice de Charles	1	3	Nov Dec	
62	Delice d'Hardenport.	1	2	October	Of rich and excellent flavor.
63	Dix, (<i>Amer.</i>)	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	Juicy, rich, sugary, delicious.
64	Doyenné d'Été	1	3	<i>last May</i>	Excellent, bears very young.
65	Doyenné Goubalt.	1	1	Jan	New, and very fine.
66	Doyenné Gris	1	2	<i>August.</i>	Deserves general attention.
67	Doyenné d'Hiver, nouveau	1	3	April	
68	Doyenné Sieulle	1	2	Jan.	
69	Doyenné White or Virgalieu	1	2	<i>Aug Sep</i>	Butter pear of Pa.; unsurpas'd.
70	Duchesse de Angoulême	1	1	<i>July Aug</i>	Magnificent, large dessert.
71	Duchesse de Mars	1	2	Feb.	Perfumed, high flavored.
72	Duchesse d'Orleans	1	1	Oct.	One of most perfect pears.
73	Elise d'Heyst, (<i>Esp</i>)	1	2	Mar Apl	High flavored; warm soil.
74	Emerald	1	2	Dec.	Buttery, sweet, excellent.
75	Eyewood.	1	2	Nov	Of first-rate quality.
76	Flemish Beauty	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	One of most superb pears.
77	Fondante d'Automne	1	2	<i>Aug Sep</i>	"No garden should lack it."
78	Fondante du Bois	1	2	Feb.	Of high reputation.
79	Fondante de Malines, (<i>Esp</i>)	1	1	Jan Feb	Very fertile, vigorous.
80	Forelle or Trout	1	2	Dec.	Beautifully, speckled, fine.
81	Fourtunée, <i>Parmentier</i>	1	3	April	Best on quince stock.
82	Franc Real d'Hiver.	2	2	Dec Mar	Stews tender, bright purple.
83	Franc Real, Summer	1	2	<i>June July</i>	A fruit of sterling merit.
84	Glout Morceau	1	1	<i>Oct Nov</i>	Large and most delicious.
85	Gratioli of Jersey	1	2	Oct.	Bears well on the quince.
86	Hacon's Incomparable.	1	1	Dec.	Capital, modern, English.
87	Harvard, (<i>Amer.</i>)	2	2	Aug Sep	Most profitable orchard pear.
88	Heathcot, (<i>Amer.</i>)	2	2	Sept.	Good, hardy and prolific.
89	Henry IV	1	3	Sept.	Should be in every collection.
90	Inconnue Cheneau	1	1	Dec Jan	
91	Jalousie de Fontenay Vendée	1	2	Scp.	A most delicious pear.
92	Jalvie	2	1	April	Good late pear on quince.
93	Jargonelle	1	1	Aug.	Well-known, excellent, old.
94	Jean de Witte	1	2	Feb.	An excellent late sort.
95	Johonnot, (<i>Amer</i>)	1	2	Scp Oct	Rich; flavor unsurpassed.
96	Josphine de Malines, (<i>Esp</i>)	1	2	Feb May	Fine late pear.
97	Julienne	1	2	<i>June Aug</i>	Beautiful, and excellent.
98	King Edward's	1	1	Scp.	Large, handsome, good.
99	Lawrence, (<i>Amer</i>)	1	2	Oct Mar	New variety, of great promise.
100	Leon le Clerc de Laval	2	1	Apl June	Fine cooking and fair eating.
101	Lewis, (<i>Amer</i>)	1	2	Jan.	Choice, sugary, melting.
102	Louise bonne de Jersey	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	Handsome and excellent.
103	Maria Louise	1	1	<i>Aug Sep</i>	For every garden; delicious.

No.	NAME.	Quality.		Season.	REMARKS.
			Size.		
104	Miel de Waterloo.....	1	1	Nov....	
105	Monarch, Knight's.....	1	2	Nov....	One of the hardiest and best.
106	Muscadine, (Amer.).....	1	2	Aug Sep	First-rate, high musky aroma..
107	Napoleon.....	1	1	Sep Nov	A pair of many fine qualities.
108	Neill, (V. M.).....	1	1	Oct....	Large, handsome new var.
109	Nelis, Winter.....	1	2	Oct Dec.	"The <i>Seckel</i> of winter pears."
110	Ne plus Meuris.....	1	2	Mar....	One of the best late pears.
111	Nouveau Poiteau, (V. M.)..	1	1	Nov....	
112	Nouv. Simon Bouvier, (V. M)	1	1	Mar....	
113	Passans de Portugal.....	1	2	July....	A profitable orchard fruit.
114	Passe Colmar.....	1	2	Nov Dec.	Flavor, growth, bearing, No. 1.
115	Passe Colmar dorée.....	1	2	Dec....	
116	Passe Tardive.....			June....	Keeps late; baking and stewing.
117	Petré, (Amer.).....	1	1	Oct....	Of the highest excellence.
118	Poire de Fer.....			Dec....	Large and excellent; baking.
119	Princess Royal, Groom's,..	1	2	Mar....	New, English; in high flavor.
120	Ramilies.....	1	2	Oct....	Medium size; a great bearer.
121	Rondelet.....	1	2	Oct....	Excellent.
122	Rostizer.....	1	3	July Jne	Small but abundant, fine
123	Rousselet hatif.....	2	3	July....	Good; bears heavy crops.
124	Rousselet de Rheims.....	1	3	Sep....	Peculiary rich, sugary.
125	Saint Denis.....	1	1	Aug....	Handsome; noveau flavor.
126	Saint Germain.....	1	1	Jan....	Well-known; good on quince.
127	Saint Germain, Prince's, Am	1	2	Nov Mar	Keeps well; uniformly good.
128	Saint Germain, Uvedale's..	2	1	Jan April	Often weighs 2 to 3 lbs.
129	Saint Herblain d'Hiver....	1	2	Winter.	Perfumed, very agreeable.
130	Saint Lezin.....			Oct....	Large, handsome; baking, &c.
131	Saint Michel Archange....	1	2	Aug Sep	Small but delicious.
132	Sans pepin.....	1	1	Oct....	Very handsome and large.
133	Seckel, (Amer.).....	1	3	August.	Well-known; unequalled.
134	Shobden Court.....	1	2	Feb....	Raised by late T. A. Knight.
135	Soldat d'Esperen.....	1	1	Jan Feb	Beautiful tree; fine fruit.
136	Soldat Laboureur, Orpheline	1	2	Feb Mar	Of highest excellence.
137	Stevens' Genessee, (Amer.)	1	1	Aug Sep	Fine, rich, aromatic flavor.
138	Suffolk Thorn.....	1	2	Oct....	Excellent and hardy.
139	Summer Compote.....			Aug....	Abundant bearer, stews well.
140	Summer Rose.....	1	1	Aug....	Handsome and peculiar.
141	Summer Thorn.....	2	2	Sep....	Good bearer; good fruit.
142	Surpasse Virgalieu.....	1	2	Oct....	One of the finest autumn.
143	Susette de Bavay, (Esp.)..	1	2	Mh May	"A place in every collection."
144	Thompson's.....	1	2	Nov....	Delicious, rich, sugary.
145	Triomphe de Jodoigne.....	1	1	Dec....	One of very largest melting.
146	Tyson, (Amer.).....	1	2	June....	Very rich, sweet summer.
147	Urbaniste.....	1	2	Nov....	High-flavored, delicious.
148	Van mons Leon le Clerc..	1	1	Oct....	Very large, excellent; A. No.1
149	Vicar of Winkfield.....	2	1	October.	Large, and good on quince.
150	Virgouleuse.....	2	2	Nov Jan	Excellent old French variety:
151	Washington, (Amer.).....	1	2	Sep....	Attractive and distinct.
152	Wilhelmine.....	1	2	Feb....	New French, "of first quality"
153	Wilkinson, (Amer.).....	1	2	Oct Dec	A most excellent late pear.
154	Yat.....	1	2	Sep....	Abundant bearer, perfumed.

Also the following new sorts—Beauty of the Forest; Beurré Boreal; B. Lu cratif; B. Robin, Lang; B. Scheidweiler, V. M.; Charles Van Mons, V. M.; Colmar Bonnet; Delice de Jodoigne, Bouvier; Duc de Nemours, V. M.; Fondante Millot; Glout Morceau de Cambione; Grand Soliel, Esp.; Henkel d'Hiver, V. M.; Louise d'Orleans, V. M.; Passe Colmar musqué, V. M.; Princesse Charlotte, Esp.; Saint Germain, V. M.; Saint Laurent; Sentin, V. M.; Superb Fondante; Swan's Orange; Vanasche Bouvier; Beurré de Beaulieu; Beurré douce saveur; Bouvier Bourgmestre; Comte de Flandre; Doyenné Boussock; Doyenné Defais; Dr. Bouvier; Vicomte de Spoëlberg; Queen Adelaide; Poire d'Avril; Vert tardif; Bezi de Caën; Bezi Sanspariel; Bonne Julie; Charles Smet; Belle lucrative.

PEACHES.

PRICE,—as to size, &c., of trees—No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 30c.

The stock of this season is, generally, very well grown. Many new Southern Seedlings would have been for sale this season, had the specimen trees fruited; which was not the case. Those marked * are Creole Seedlings, and have proved themselves most excellent sort.

No.	NAME.	Size.	Season.	REMARKS.
FREE STONES.				
1	Admirable, Early.....	large	July....	fine; good market peach,
2	do. Late.....	large	August.	one of the very best late.
3	Bellegarde,.....	large	August.	handsome, excellent, keeps well.
4	Bergen's Beauty.....	med	June....	not second in quality to early York.
5	Chisholm's June,*.....	med	June....	So. Ca. seedling, very fine.
6	Columbia.....	large	August.	singular, late and good.
7	Crawford's early Melacoton,	med	July....	very fine variety.
8	do. do. do.....	large	August.	large and excellent.
9	Dabney or St. Stephen's,*...	large	August.	many think best of all.
10	Early York, Lambert's.....	med	June....	a week earlier than the next.
11	do. true, serrated,...	large	June....	delicious; best early peach.
12	George 4th,.....	large	August.	well known, first-rate.
13	{ Grosse Mignone or Early } { vinyard,..... }	large	July....	melting, juicy, rich.
14	La Deesse,.....	med	July....	delicious, French peach.
15	Lady Parham,*.....	med	October.	a superb late variety.
16	Malta,.....	large	July....	rich, vinous, superior.
17	Melacoton, large yellow.....	large	August.	beautiful and productive.
18	Melacoton, red cheeked,....	large	August.	large, productive, good.
19	Mignone Petite,.....	med	July....	well named, "little pet."
20	Monstrous free,*.....	large	July....	beautiful, large and very rich.
21	Morris' white Rareripe,.....	large	August.	one of richest, beautiful.
22	Newington, Early, or Smith's,	large	July....	excellent and rich.
23	Noblesse or Vanguard,.....	large	August.	one of the best known.
24	Noblesse Seedling,.....	large	August.	a recent fine English peach.
25	President,.....	large	August.	one of the choicest.
26	Royal George,.....	large	July....	ranks with the best.
27	Sweet-water, Early,.....	med	July....	white, pleasant eating.
28	Tillottson, Early,.....	med	June....	excellent; one of the earliest.
29	Walburton, Admirable,.....	large	August.	recent, excellent, English.
30	Walter's early or Honest John	med	July....	delicious in warm sandy soil.
31	Washington,.....	large	August.	beautiful, juicy and rich.
32	White Imperial,.....	med	July....	of most estimable quality.
33	White Magdalen,.....	large	July....	a most excellent peach.
34	Yellow Rareripe,.....	large	July....	best early yellow-fleshed.
CLING STONES.				
35	Creole Lemon, cling,*.....	med	August.	clear lemon yellow to stone, fine.
36	Elmira,*.....	med	June....	an excellent Mississippi peach.
37	Heath,.....	large	August.	a general favorite.
38	Large white or Selby's,.....	large	August.	one of the richest, very large.
39	Lemon,.....	large	August.	delicious, one of the best.
40	{ Pavie de Pompone, or } { Monstrous,..... }	large	August.	supposed largest peach grown.
41	Poinsett,*.....	large	August.	So. Ca., very large, rich, yellow.
42	Newington,.....	large	August.	well-known, delicious.
43	do. Drake's late,*.....	large	Sept....	excellent, finest preserving.
44	New York white,.....	large	August.	excellent, choice for preserving.
45	Summer's large white,*.....	.....	.....	So. Ca., said to be extra fine.
46	do. do. yellow,*.....	.....	.....	do. do. do. do.
47	Wright's,.....	large	Sept....	large, rich and showy.

PECANS.

PECANS, 3 year old seedlings, transplanted and root-pruned last winter; six distinct kinds, selected by an amateur in Western Texas; the plants from each lot of seed bear a close resemblance; price 50c. each.

NECTARINES—price 50c.

No.	NAME.	Size.	Season.	REMARKS.
1	Boston.....(free-stone)	large	August..	largest and most beautiful.
2	Downton..... do.	large	July....	excellent; ripens between 11 and 3
3	Elruge..... do.	med	July....	everywhere esteemed one of finest
4	Hunt's Tawny... do.	med	July....	best very early nectarine.
5	Imperatrice..... do.	large	July....	new; from Rivers.
6	Late Melting, ripens after } all others..... }	med	August..	from Rivers; excellent.
7	Newington.....(cling)	large	August..	good bearer; much esteemed.
8	New White.....(free-stone)	large	August..	beautiful, excellent, great bearer.
9	Pitmaston's Orange.....	large	July....	best yellow-fleshed nectarine.
10	Roman.....(cling)	large	August..	rich, fine and productive.
11	Violette Hative.....	large	July....	everywhere takes the highest rank.
APRICOTS—\$1 each.				
1	Alsace.....	large	June....	one of finest.
2	Blenheim or Shipley's.....	large	June....	fine variety.
3	Breda.....	sm'll	June....	excellent though small; bears well
4	Dubois' Early Golden.....	sm'll	June....	early and great bearer.
5	Gold Blotched.....	med	June....	rich and juicy.
6	Moorpark.....	large	June....	most popular apricot.
7	Tardive d'Orleans.....	med	June....	fine late variety.

STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES, 50c. per dozen, or \$2 per 100, for 100 or more of a sort.

RASPBERRIES.

RASPBERRIES. The drought of the past spring and summer has been so very trying upon both these plants, that at the time of putting the catalogue to press, we cannot say of what varieties we will be able to spare plants. But presume we can do so of all the most desirable sorts.

ROSES.

The stocks of plants for sale, are generally very fine, many of them being trained to stems from ten to twenty inches high, with handsome heads.

The following abbreviations are used in describing the Roses—

GLOB., Globular. The outer petals encircling the flower till fully blown, in the manner of the common Cabbage or Provence Roses.

Ex., Expanded. The flower rather flat, petals open, in some showing central stamens.

Cup., Cupped. The outer row of petals erect, rather incurved, inclosing numerous smaller petals; the Crimson Perpetual Rose, when first expanded will illustrate this term. Cupped roses often become compact after the first day of expansion, as the outer row of petals is displaced in very double roses.

Comp., Compact. Petals stiff, close and upright.

P.—All the roses with this letter affixed make long and vigorous shoots; they form a fine column when their branches are tied to a stout stake;—called "Pillar Roses."

F.—Is affixed to denote *fragrant* and **FF** doubly so, in varieties of families not generally fragrant. The Provence, Moss, French, Hybrid Provence, Danish, Sweet Briars, Damask Perpetual and Tea-scented Roses, require no mark, as they are all fragrant, more or less.

The term *perfect* is used throughout the catalogue, when the shape of any variety is particularly neat and elegant.

A fine stock of strong plants of all the finest varieties of **HYBRID CHINA**, **HYBRID BOURBON**, **AUSTRIAN BRIARS** (of which *Harrisonii*, a rich bright pure yellow, succeeds well with us) **BOURSAULT** and **PRAIRIE ROSES**, at 50 cents each.

BANKSIAN, OR LADY BANKS;—price 75 cents.

- White Lady Banks.....white, well known, fragrant.
 Yellow,.....also well known in South, creamy yellow.
 Fortune's New Chinese Yellow,....beautiful, though semi-double.

SUMMER ROSES.**Moss.—price 75 cents each :**

- Bourbon,.....cup.—distinct and beautiful, vigorous growth.
 Common or old rose col'd...glob.—rose, blooms freely, very mossy.
 Celina,.....cup.—brilliant crimson, shining leaves, superb:
 Countess de Murinais,.....cup.—pale flesh, changing to pure white.
 Crested Moss,glob.—rose, beautiful crested buds.
 Luxembourg,.....cup.—crimson, purple tinge, very robust.
 Perpetual white.....cup.—white, blooming in large clusters.
 Princess Adelaide,.....cup.—bright rose, vigorous and distinct.
 Prolific,.....glob.—rose, dwarfed, and distinct in habit,
 White Bath,.....glob.—pure white, sometimes striped, very mossy,

AUTUMNAL ROSES.**THE DAMASK PERPETUAL;—75 cents each :**

- Bernard,.....ex.—beautiful pink, exquisite form.
 Crimson perpetual or Rose du Roi, cup—brilliant rose, very fragrant:
 La Capricieuse,.....cup.— { changing from rose to brilliant red, pretty
 and interesting.

HYBRID PERPETUAL;—75 cents each.

- Auberon, FF.....cup.—brilliant crimson, perfect.
 Augustine Mouchelet, FF...cup.—deep crimson, richly shaded, beautiful.
 Baronne Prevost, F.....cup.—bright rose, very large, superb.
 Blanche (Vibert).....cup.—pure white, center pale straw, in clusters.
 Comte de Paris, F.....glob.—light crimson, lilac tinge, large, beautiful.
 Dr. Marx,.....cup.—rosy carmine, large, perfect, superb.
 Earl Talbot,.....cup.—rich rose, very large, superb.
 Edward Jesse,.....cup.—beautiful bright red, delightfully fragrant.
 Géant des Batailles,.....cup.— { brilliant crimson, approaching to scarlet,
 intensely beautiful, superb.
 Herseline.....cup.—very beautiful bright rose.
 Jolande d'Arragon,.....cup.—fine rosy blush, blooms freely, in clusters.
 Jaques Lafitte,.....cup.—deep brilliant rose, perfect, superb.
 Lady Alice Peel, F.....cup.—deep pink, superb, beautiful.
 Lady Sefton,.....cup.—light rose, a free bloomer.
 La Reine (Laffay's).....cup.—brilliant glossy rose, large, superb.
 Louis Bonaparte, F. P.....glob.—rosy crimson, distinct.
 Madam Aimée,.....cup.—pale flesh, beautiful.
 Madam Laffay, F. P.....cup.—brilliant rosy crimson, perfect, superb.
 Madam Thelier,.....cup.—delicate pink, perfect form, beautiful.
 Madam Wilfred,.....cup.—vivid rose, very beautiful.
 Marquise Bocella,.....cup.—pale blush, dwarf, most beautiful.
 Marquis of Ailsa.....rosy crimson.
 Mrs. Elliott, F. P.....cup.—light lilac crimson.
 Pius IX.....cup.—peculiarly beautiful, purplish rose, superb.
 Prince Albert,.....cup.—magnificent rich crimson, very fragrant.
 Queen Victoria,.....cup.—deep, rich rose, free bloomer.
 Stanwell's Scotch, F.....cup.—habit of scotch roses, weeping, pale blush:
 Rivers (Laffay's), F.....cup.—red, tinge lilac, large, superb.
 Robin Hood, F.....cup.—bright rosy pink, beautiful.
 William Jesse, F. P.....cup.—light crimson, lilac tinge, large, beautiful.

BOURBON;—75 cents each.

- Angeline.....cup.—dark rose, large, superb.
 Anne Beluze,.....cup.—pale rose, perfect, superb.
 Boquet de Flora,.....cup.—deep carmine, rose, superb.
 Challot,.....cup.—new, delicate rose, very beautiful.
 Elise Lemare,.....cup.—delicate rose, superb.
 Enfant d' Ajaccio, P.....cup.—brilliant scarlet, crimson, superb.
 Gerbe de Rose,.....ex.—bright rose, edged and striped with white.
 Gloire de France, or M'thly cabbage,cup.—deep rose, free blooming, fragrant.
 Gloire de la Guillotière,.....cup.—light rose, large.
 Hermosa,.....cup.—very double and perfect, del. rose.
 Leveson Gower,.....cup.—bright rose, large, splendid.
 Madam Desprez,.....cup.—rosy lilac, very double, very luxuriant.
 Madam Nerard,.....cup.—delicate blush, perfect, superb.

- Marechal de Villars,.....cup.— { most profuse bloomer, bright rosy purple,
beautiful, distinct.
Oscar le Clerc,.....cup.—brilliant crimson, large, superb.
Paul Joseph,.....cup.—deep rich crimson, purple, distinct.
Premices des Charpennes,....cup.—pale rose, pink center, in large clusters.
Proserpine,.....cup.—brilliant crimson, shaded purple, perfect.
Queen of the Bourbons,.....cup.—beautiful waxy blush, exquisite.
Souvenir de la Malmaison,....cup.— { pale flesh, slightly tinted with fawn, large,
superb, indispensable.
Triomphe de la Guillotière,..cup.—rosy red, most robust habit.

CHINA ; 75 cents each.

- Abbé Maillard,.....ex.—deep rich crimson.
Agrippina,.....cup.— { rich, brilliant crimson, with a delicate white
stripe in the centre of each petal.
Cels Multiflora, F.....cup.—blush, pretty, great bloomer.
Clara Silvain, F.....glob.—pure white, distinct, superb.
Eugene Beauharnais,.....cup.—bright amaranth, superb.
Fabvier,.....cup.—brilliant crimson.
Green Rose,.....cup.—the entire blossom green, very curious.
Mrs. Bosanquet,.....cup.—pale flesh, wax-like, superb.
Nemesis,.....cup.—very dark velvety crimson.
Prince Charles,.....cup.—beautiful brilliant carmine.

TEA-SCENTED ; 75 cents each.

- Abricoté, or Fanny Dupuy,..cup.—bright rosy fawn, unique and beautiful.
Bougère,.....cup.—glossy bronzed rose, very large, superb.
Caroline,.....ex.—bright blush, most profuse blooming.
Cassio,.....cup.—delicate rose, beautiful bud.
Comte de Paris,.....cup.—pale blush, large and perfect.
Devoniensis,.....cup.—creamy white, tinted with rose.
Eugenie Jovin,.....cup.—flesh-colored white, tinted with fawn.
Hardy,.....cup.—delicate rose, very beautiful, perfect.
Josephine Malton,.....glob.—shaded white, large, superb.
Jaune Panaché, FF.,.....cup.—delicate straw, shaded with rose, pretty.
La Sylphide,.....cup.—large, rosy buff, turning to creamy white.
Lyonnaise,.....cup.—very large pale pink, quite desirable.
Pactolus, or La Pactole,....cup.—lemon bright yellow, center distinct.
Princess Helène,.....cup.—rich rose, shading to pink.
Princesse Marie,.....cup.—delicate pink, very beautiful.
Safrano,.....cup.—bright fawn color, most beautiful bud.
Strombiot,.....cup.—cream color, large, beautiful.
Souvenir d'un Ami,.....cup.—bright rose, large, superb.
Tromphe de Luxembourg,..cup.—buff rose, large, very fragrant.
William Wallace,.....cup.—bright blush, beautiful, perfect.

NOISETTE ; 75 cents each.

- Aimée Vibert,.....cup.— { snow-white, small, but in immense clusters,
free bloomer, and very beautiful.
Ainée Desprez,.....ex.— { dwarf, covered with beautiful miniature
rose blossoms.
Angelique Clement,.....cup.—delicate bright rose, dwarf.
Augusta, F P.....cup.—bright yellow ; superb foliage.
Blanche de Lait, P,.....ex.—pure white, in large clusters, perfect.
Charles X, P.....cup.—double rosy purple, large clusters.
Charance,.....cup.—creamy white, in clusters, beautiful.
Cloth of Gold, F. P.....cup.—pure yellow, large, superb.
Donna Maria,.....cup.—rose, new, beautiful.
Ellinor Bouillard,.....cup.—beautiful light pink, in clusters.
Fellenberg,.....cup.—bright crimson, beautiful, peculiar color.
Gracilis,.....cup.—pale rose, neat habit, and very pretty.
Jaune (Desprez), P. FF.....cup.—bright fawn color, large, very fragrant.
Lactans, P.....cup.—purest possible milky white, large.
La Pactole,.....cup.—lemon, bright yellow center, tea fragrance.
Lamarque, P.....cup.—straw, lemon center, large, superb.
Mrs. Siddons,.....ex.— { creamy white, rich blush center, in clus-
ters, superb.
Ophirie, P.....cup.—bright salmon and fawn, distinct, a gem.
Phaloe, P. X.....cup.—white, richly tinted with fawn and rose.
Pourpre de Tyre, P.....cup.—crimson purple, large, beautiful.
Princesse de Mecklenberg, \$1. cup.—pure white, beautiful.
Solfaterre, F. P.....cup.—bright lemon, half opened buds, superb.
Victorieuse,.....cup.—pale blush, large, very beautiful.

We have, in addition to the preceding list, a great many new roses, nearly all distinct and very fine, which were received last spring. The season, however, was too dry to admit of their being propagated from to any extent; but we hope to have good stocks and fine plants of all of them for another season.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

- EVERGREENS—MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, handsome plants, from 2 to 5 feet high, from \$1 to \$2 50.
- HOLLYS, trees of 4 to 6 years, 5 to 6 feet high, repeatedly transplanted, from \$1 to \$2 50.
- ENGLISH YEW, fine thrifty, acclimated plants, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.
- ARBOR VITÆ, Chinese, of various sizes, from 25c. to \$1.
- do. American, sweet scented, beautiful plants, from 1 to 3 feet \$1.
- do. "Plicata," feathery foliage, 3 feet, \$1.
- JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Red Cedar, fine plants, from 3 to 10 feet, from \$20 per 100, to \$2 50 each; a lot of handsome specimens, 3 feet, 50c.
- do. Swedish, fine foliage and upright growth, 2 to 5 feet, 50c. to \$1 each.
- CUPRESSUS "Ericoides"—a delicately foliaged pretty plant, \$1.
- LAURIER AMANDIER, wild peach, of all sizes from \$6 per 100, fine, for hedging, to \$1 each, large plants.
- CRATEGUS PYRACANTHA, evergreen thorn, a few strong plants 50c.; each plant will yield many cuttings.
- PHOTINIAS, three varieties, beautiful evergreens, stout plants \$1 each.
- EUONYMUS, evergreen and variegated, a few beautiful, large plants, five to six feet high, \$1; smaller, 50c.
- ENGLISH LAUREL, our richest evergreen, do. do.; 50c. to \$1.
- TREE BOX, very handsome specimens of this ornamental plants, 3ft high, \$2 each.
- DWARF BOX, for edging, fine plants, price as to size and quantity.
- MYRTLES, in variety, various sizes, 25c. to \$1.
- SCOTCH BROOM, a few large plants \$1.
- PRIVET, Chinese, Evergreen, Box-leaved and Myrtle-leaved; 25c.
- CAPE JESSAMINE, stout young plants 50c.
- OLEA FRAGRANS, Sweet Olive, very fine plant, 2½ feet, \$2 50.
- LAURUS NOBILIS, leaves sweetly fragrant, do 5 feet, \$2.
- CAROLINA LAUREL, do a beautiful evergreen, do. do.; \$1 to \$2.
- LAURUSTINUS, the most beautiful of flowering evergreens, \$1, stout plants.
- LIVE OAKS, handsome 3 year old trees, twice transplanted, from 5 to 6 feet high, 50c. and \$1 each.
- WATER OAKS, do do do 6 to 7 feet, 50c.
- CORK OAKS, the true sort, 4 years old, \$1.
- TURKEY OAKS, ornamental, 4 years old, 50c.
- SPRUCE, Norway, silver-leaved, Balsam, &c., a few fine plants, from 1 to 4 feet high, \$1 to \$2 50.
- DECIDUOUS TREES &c—PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS, continues to prove desirable and beautiful; blooming both Spring and Fall, and covered with thousands of its large blue flowers; growth very rapid; large plants, 5 to 8 feet, 50c. each.
- CYPRESS, our magnificent Southern Cypress, trees 6 to 8 feet, grown from seed on dry upland, 50c. each
- NAPOLEON, and Curled-leaved Weeping Willow, large set, 10 feet \$1.
- MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA, or Umbrella tree, 3 year old seedlings, beautiful plants \$1, 3 to 6 feet.
- FLOWERING ACCACIA, Maples in variety, Crape Myrtles in variety.
- FLOWERING POMEGRANATES, Everblooming China trees, Jessamines in variety.
- DEUTZIAS, Spireas and Buddleas, beautiful showy flowering plants, attracting universal attention, 25 to 50c.
- VENETIAN SUMACH, or Fringe tree, rare and beautiful, fine stout trees 50c to \$1.
- MOUNTAIN ASH, or Rowan tree of Scotland, thrifty trees, grown here, \$1.
- VARNISH TREE, a handsome shade tree, stem and branches seeming as if covered with bright green varnish, foliage large, beautiful, \$1, 6 to 9 feet. With a great variety of other ornamental trees and shrubs.
- GRAYSON'S PURPLE GIANT ASPARAGUS plants, one-year's strong, carefully packed, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000; 2 year's old, very fine, \$5 per 100.
- Cuttings of true Basket willow, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1000.
- do do Cherokee rose, for hedging, \$5 per 1000.
- LILACS in variety; Snowball, fine plants; Double-flowering Red Currant; Weigela rosea, a beautiful shrub; Cytisus in variety; Clematis, 8 or 10 varieties; Violets, all the finest kinds.

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
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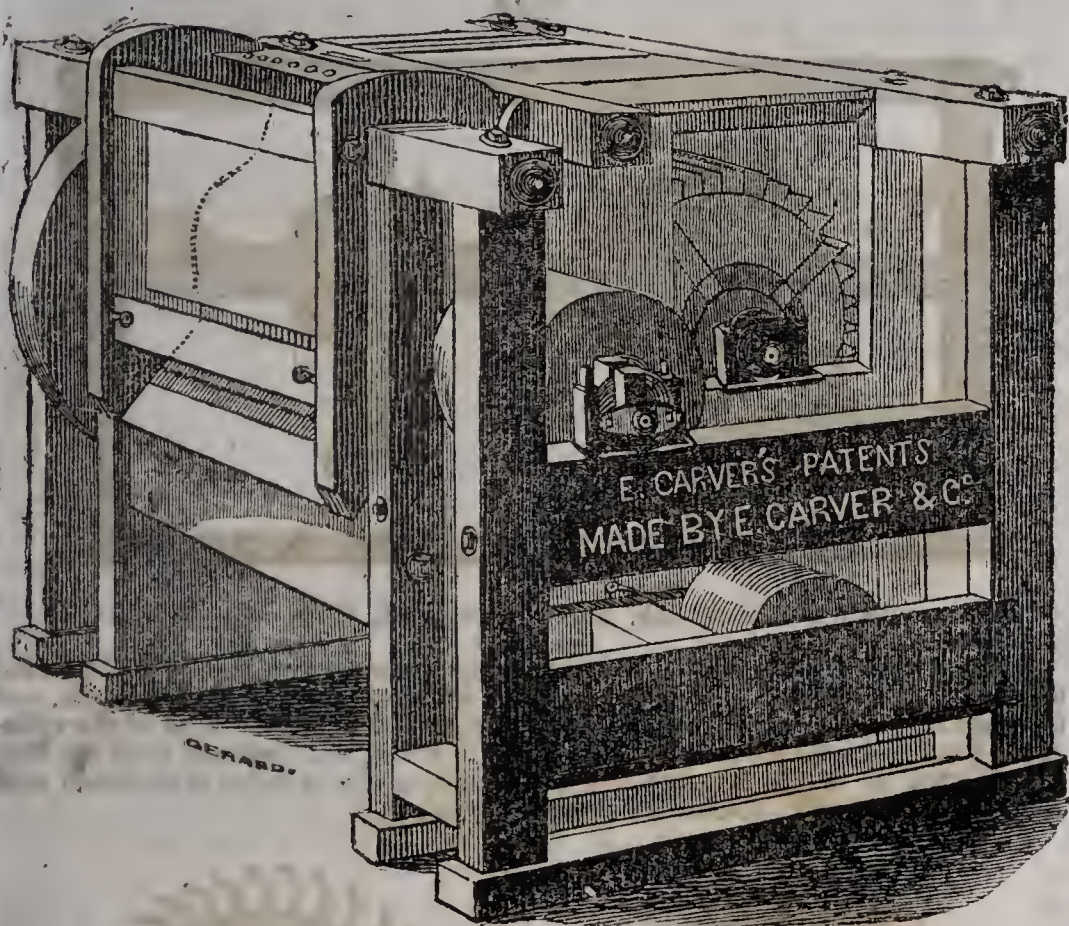
 Subscriptions are solicited by special agents only.

E. CARVER'S PATENT IMPROVED COTTON GIN,

MADE BY

E. CARVER & CO.,

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.



This Gin is made under the patents secured to E. Carver, in 1838 and 1845.

These patents are for improvements on the "Whitney" Saw Cotton Gin, so widely known and justly valued.

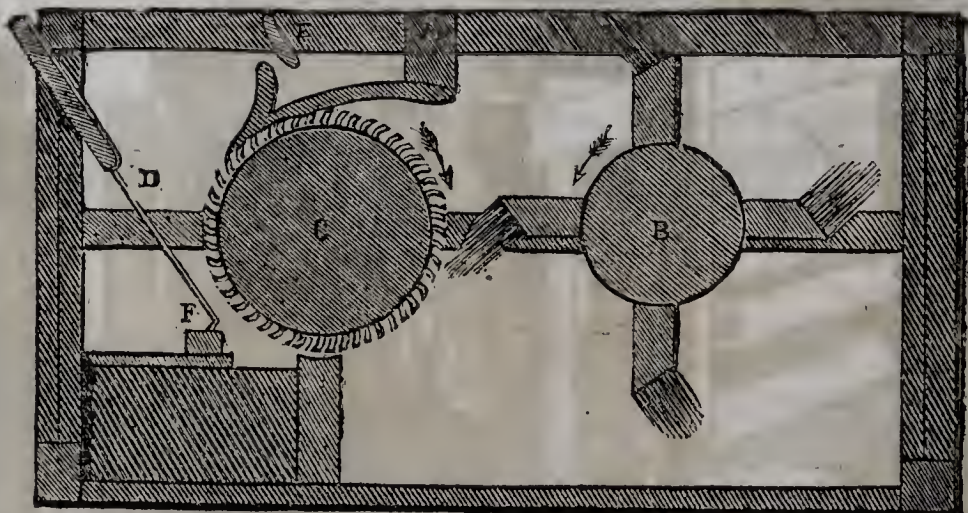
The invention of Mr. Whitney consisted in the arrangement of a series of points or circular saws; projecting from a cylinder or shaft upon which the cotton to be ginned was placed. These points or saws as they revolved with the shaft, passed between stops or grates having spaces between them, which were too narrow to allow the seed to pass, but which were wide enough to allow the points or

teeth to take such fibres as they detached from the seed, through along with them. Behind the saw cylinder and in contact with the saws, was placed a rapidly revolving *wing brush*, by the motion of which the cotton was removed from the teeth after they had passed through between the grates, and carried to the back part of the machine. The seeds when sufficiently cleared from fibre dropped in front.

* This invention was the first substitute for the primitive method of picking the lint from the seed by the fingers; and it was sufficient for the times. The change it wrought was sudden and wonderful.

* The following engravings and description of "a working stand made in 1807, to serve as a model, under a contract between Mr. Whitney and the State of South Carolina," and which "was identified as the original gin-stand of Whitney, by the oath of one of his early workmen," are from *Wailles' Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Miss.*, p. 159. The original machine was exhibited in the New York Crystal Palace.

FIG. 1



C the cylinder, B the brush, A the breastwork, H the hopper, and C C the grate.

"The cylinder in the model is divided into three parts; one-third of it at the left end is armed with stout crooked wires driven in, flattened at the sides, and the ends brought to an edge as shown in *fig. 2*. The middle third of the cylinder is provided with a similar arrangement of wires, not flattened as in the first, but pointed as in *fig. 3*. And the remainder of the cylinder is mounted with the circular saw rags, similar to those now in use."

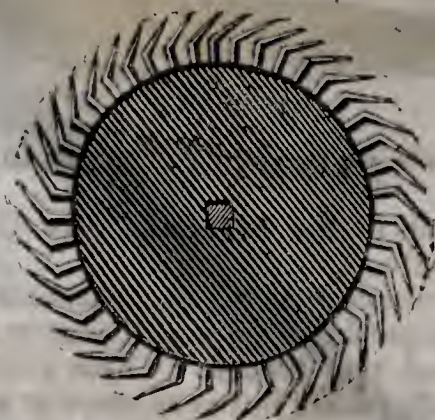


FIG. 3

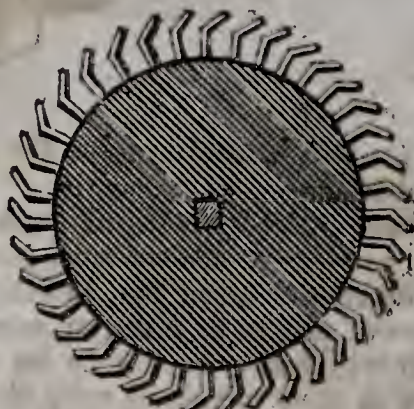


FIG. 2

The culture of the short staple cotton was enormously increased, and still the demand outran the supply. Cotton was employed in a thousand fabrics, theretofore made of different material, and was incorporated into almost all kinds of textile manufactures.

In the operation of this Gin, however, and also in the operation of all subsequent Gins, up to the time of the date of these improvements, great difficulties were found by the planters and manufacturers from the following facts, viz :

The grates were so constructed, that in the practical operation of the machine, the pellets, motes; false seed, &c., which are found in the seed cotton, would be arrested and accumulated in the spaces between the grates above the saws, and be firmly packed there, till they extended entirely down to and by the teeth of the saws. The saws, therefore, as they revolved, taking the cotton through this hard mass, would always cut, nap and injure the fibre very materially, until the machine was stopped and these spaces cleared; and if this clearing operation was neglected, the friction caused by the saws revolving through this hard mass would sometimes produce fire.

Another and more serious difficulty, especially to the manufacturer, was found in the construction and operation of the brush in the common Gin, particularly when the cotton came to be used in the finer fabrics, as cambrics, muslins, &c.

The brush has heretofore been made with from six to eight wings attached to an iron or wooden shaft of different sizes, like the wings of a fan-blower. Along the outer edges of these wings, bristles were inserted which swept over the saws to take the cotton from the teeth, striking or dipping on to them say $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the base of the tooth.

In the operation of this brush, each separate wing was relied upon in each revolution to take the cotton from a large number of teeth in its passage over them, and blowing the load through the Gin into the pickroom. The load of several teeth being thus taken off by each row of bristles, the cotton was of course delivered into the pickroom in wads, doubled, napped, unseparated, and enclosing all the motes, trash and impurities, which were wrapped up in this wad. The staple also was thereby greatly injured, inasmuch as it was left in a condition in which it could not be properly prepared by the manufacturing machinery, especially in its preparation for the finer and more delicate fabrics.

Upon this brush, also, they depended to blow the ginned cotton into the pickroom; but in operation the *wing brush* produced such eddies and counter-currents of air in the body of the Gin, that the cotton following these currents would collect and wind round the shaft of the brush, and clog the running parts of the machine, so that if not frequently stopped and cleaned, fire from friction would be produced, in the same way as between the grates by the saws as before described.

Again: Almost all the air which was required for the proper operation of the Gin, was derived by this brush from the front side of the machine, under the saw cylinder, and it produced quite a strong current through under said cylinder. A large portion of the motes, dirt and other foreign substances, therefore, which fell from the seed-roll, both in front and behind the saw cylinder, and which were specifically heavier than the cotton, would be drawn in by this front current and carried through the Gin into the pickroom along with the ginned cotton.

As the demand for cotton increased, and the uses for which it was employed became more varied, improvements became necessary, both in the quality of the staple and in the machinery for manufacturing it into cloths, yarns, &c. In process of time these improvements were introduced. It was found that a more desirable variety of cotton was produced by introducing and crossing the Mexican *green seed* (the fibre of which adhered very closely to the seed) with the common *black seed* of Mr. Whitney's time, (the fibre of which was detached much more easily). But the fibres of this new variety adhered to the seed with very great tenacity. And other varieties have since been introduced, which, while they may have improved the quality of the staple, have been much more difficult to gin properly. New machinery also had been invented to prepare and work the article into the finer and more delicate goods, and now corresponding changes and improvements in the Gin were requisite.

So that while greater speed in ginning was required, in consequence of the enormous increase in the culture of cotton, still a Gin was wanted which would operate so as not to cut or nap the cotton so much as had been done, even though the machine had to gin a variety of cotton, the fibre of which adhered to the seed very much more firmly than it did in that variety which was planted at the time of the original invention. The manufacturer of the finer thread and of the more delicate fabrics, also required that the fibres should be more perfectly straightened and separated, and less napped, and also that the motes and other foreign substances should be removed from the cotton more effectually than had theretofore ever been done, or than could be done with the machine as it then was, owing to the then construction of its grates, brush and other parts of the Gin. In addition to the above wants, there was always felt by the planters a strong necessity that some modification should be made in the arrangement or construction of the machine, whereby effectually to remove the danger of fire from friction, caused by the cotton collecting and winding around or clogging the running parts of the Gin, and so not unfrequently destroy the Gin, gin-house and a large portion of their crop.

The above desirable qualities were not found in the gins above referred to. Various experiments have been made to supply the deficiencies and remedy the evils alluded to, until the date of the patents herein named. But in no instance (and the fact is a most striking and significant tribute to the genius of the inventor of the Cotton Gin) has any machine ever been successfully employed in clearing the short staple cotton from the seed, wherein all the elements of the "*Whitney Saw Cotton Gin*" have not been retained.* And it has only remained to those who came after him, to so improve on the *application* of the *leading* thought of this great man's wonderful discovery, as to adapt it the better to the more recent changes in the character, uses and methods of the manufacture of cotton.

With the Gin as Mr. Whitney left it, and with the Gin having the above described defects, Mr. Carver, many years ago, in the year

* "It has been stated that Whitney did not at first use the circular saw-plates in his machines. Although subsequently it was satisfactorily proved, in one of his suits, that the idea of such teeth had early occurred to him."—Walle's Rep. p. 164.

1807, commenced the manufacture of Gins at Natchez, Miss., and has devoted himself exclusively to the business at that place and at Bridgewater and East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, up to the present time, and is probably the oldest Gin manufacturer in the country.

In 1832, his attention having been called to the necessity for improvements in the Cottou Gin, demanded by the changes and causes above stated, he commenced a series of experiments upon the machine with a view to constructing a Gin which should be free from all the objections heretofore existing in the article, and should supply all present wants. A careful and elaborate system of experiments, continued through eight years, resulted in the invention of sundry improvements which have met the wants of the public. The most important of these were secured by the patents of 1838 and 1845, above referred to.

The patent of 1838 was for a *New Grate*, so constructed as entirely to prevent the cotton from collecting or becoming choked or clogged in the spaces between the grates above the saws, as heretofore referred to, and thus prevented the fibre from being cut, mangled or napped by the teeth.

The patent of 1845 is for a cylinder brush with an increased number of rows of bristles and having *fans* on its *ends* in combination with the Cotton Gin.

The construction and operation of this brush, in said combination, is such, that the following advantages are gained by it over brushes previously used :

1st.—By its size, number of rows of bristles and relative velocity as compared with the saw cylinder, it is enabled to take the cotton from the teeth in minute quantities, thereby undoubling, separating and straitening the fibres in a more perfect manner than has heretofore been done, and avoids napping.

2d.—This minute separation of the fibres, allows the motes and dirt more easily to be separated from the cotton and thrown down under the Gin.

3d.—The Fans attached to the ends of the brush, taking the air through holes in the ceiling of the Gin at each end of the brush shaft, by their centrifugal action produce a strong and uniform current of air, sufficient to drive the ginned cotton through any required length of flue.

4th.—These fans also produce and direct a strong current of air upwards, by the ends of the brush into the chamber of the Gin, which is over the brush, and thus prevents the cotton from dropping upon and winding around the shaft, or collecting between the ends and ceiling of the Gin, and consequently avoids the danger of fire by friction at that point.

5th.—The air in the chamber along the entire length of the brush, being thus constantly compressed by this current, so driven into it, prevents the brush in its operation, from drawing or sucking up the ginned cotton from the flue behind it into the chamber, and so avoids the evil known to planters and ginwrights as wallowing.

6th.—This compressed air also in passing down out of the chamber, on the front side of the brush, between it and the saw, first assists the bristles to remove the cotton from the saws in an open manner, and then instantly clears the cotton from the bristles, keeping the brush always in a clear state.

7th.—The principal current of air necessary for the operation of

the Gin, being supplied by the fans on the ends of the brush, through holes in the ceiling of the Gin aforesaid, (instead of being taken by the wing brush wholly from the *front* side of the Gin, under the saw cylinder, as has always heretofore been done) destroys this *front current*, so as to permit all the motes and other substances which are specifically heavier than the cotton, to fall freely on the floor; a large portion of which has heretofore been carried by this front current through the Gin into the lint room with the ginned cotton; all which arrangements, together with the guard attached to the moting grates, (and which is also a patented improvement) enable this machine to deliver the cotton into the pickroom in a more uniform and perfect manner than has heretofore been done, and have thereby greatly enhanced the value and price of the cotton ginned on it.

These improvements of Mr. Carver, are considered by planters and the cotton interests, in reference to the Cotton Gin, as subordinate only to the original invention; and they have given a reputation and popularity to the Gins manufactured by this Company, (E. Carver & Co.) and also to Gins of those manufacturers who have adopted the same improvements, (whether under license or by infringement,) which would fully verify the opinions referred to above. In fact it is understood, that no award or premium for excellence in the adaptation or performance of the machine has, since the date of these improvements, been granted to any other Gin, where a Gin with these improvements has had an opportunity of being compared with it.

To this Gin, manufactured by E. Carver & Co., has recently been awarded the *Society's Gold Medal*, and one-half of the premium of 5000 (five thousand) *rupees*, offered in 1849 by the government of India, through the Agri-Horticultural Society, of India, for the best machine for clearing the short staple cotton of that country. The other half was awarded to another Gin of the same construction, viz.: having a cylinder brush, fans and air holes, (as secured in Mr. Craver's of 1845) but made by another party, against whom a suit for the infringement of this same patent was at that time pending, which said suit has *since* been decided in favor of the patentee; and this party are now restrained and enjoined by court from the further use, manufacture and sale of the same Gin. All suits for infringement which have been pending for the last five years, have lately been judicially determined in favor of the patentee, in whom the exclusive right to the patent now resides.

Since the introduction of the patents above referred to, recent observation and experience in the practical operation of the Gins have enabled the manufacturers of this machine to add to it certain other important improvements, which seem called for in its use on the plantation, as follows, viz.:

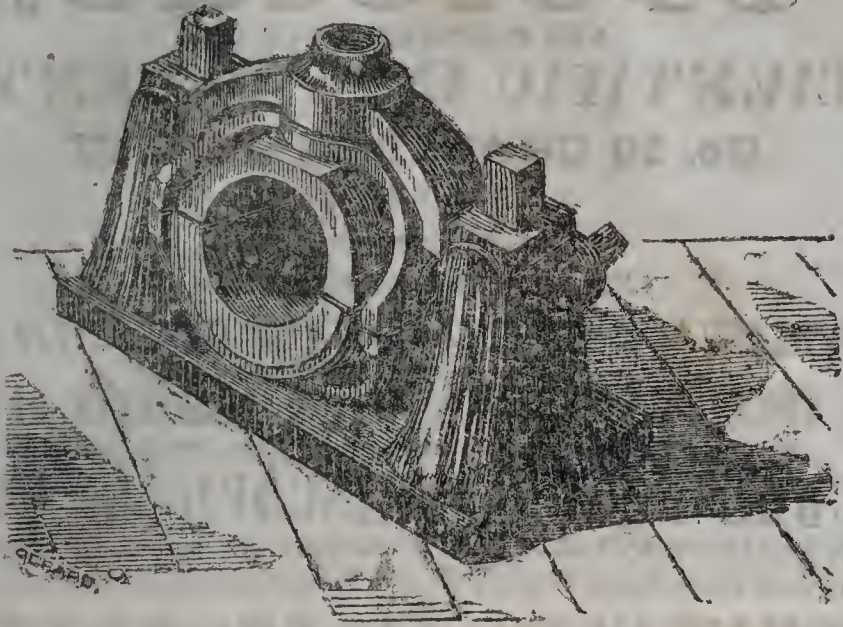
1st.—The SELF-ADJUSTING BOX for the saw-cylinder and brush journals.

These boxes, by accommodating themselves perfectly to the bearings, whether the Gin be level or not, or whether the shafts be straight, or by accident bent or sprung, thus avoid friction and all heating of the boxes and journals.

Application has been made for a patent for this combination.

2d.—They have also added *adjustable grate-fall butts*, which allow the grate-fall or breast to be moved *end-wise* at pleasure, so as to accommodate the space of the *front or ginning grates* to the *saws*, after

the saws themselves shall have been properly adjusted between the back or moting grates.



A change has also been introduced, by which the accumulated hulls bolls may instantly be discharged from the roll or hopper when desired. And sundry other minor improvements are added, which go to make the Gin more durable and more perfectly adapted to the use for which it is required.

All these advantages, while they increase the speed in ginning, leave the staple in a more perfect condition, diminish the power to drive the machine, and remove all danger of heating, &c., the manufacturers now add to their machines without any advance on former prices.

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E. CARVER & CO.,

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C. DUHAMEL.
OPTICIAN,
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HIS OWN MANUFACTORY.
Repairing of all sorts well and promptly done, and Fine Brass-
work made to order.

C. DUHAMEL,
No. 50 CHARTRES STREET.

FRESH OYSTERS.

The undersigned having secured a regular supply of the finest OYSTERS to be found in the Southern waters, is now prepared to furnish Planters, Merchants, and Families with this delicious article in its freshest condition, put up under his personal inspection in SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN, a new and invaluable article, so simple in its construction that a child can understand it. These cans can be used again and again for years in the preservation of Fruits, Meats, Fish, Vegetables, etc., thus furnishing to persons residing at a distance from a city market the means of supplying their tables with many delicacies during the whole year.

These Cans are furnished in any quantity, filled with fresh Oysters, at the following prices, delivered free of expense:

One Quart, or 2½ lbs. Can,.....\$ 9 00 per dozen,
 Half Gallon, or 5 lbs. Can.....\$15 00 per dozen-

Arrangements have been made to furnish COOKED OYSTERS in these Cans that can be kept for years in any climate.

These Cans will be re-filled as often as required, at the same price that Oysters are usually sold in the city.

SPRATT'S SELF-SEALING CAN

WILL BE SOLD AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

One Quart Cans.....\$ per dozen. Half Gallon Cans.....\$ per dozen.

All that is asked is a FAIR TRIAL of these Cans to prove their usefulness and value over anything of the kind ever presented to the public.

EDSON HART,

NO. 7 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 15, 1855.*

SILESIAN WARE.

This newly-invented and beautiful Table Ware being the result of ingenious and persevering experiments in the Chemical Compound of Metals, is now offered for sale, with a full guarantee for its durability and retention of lustre. Beauty and economy recommend its use to every family, for one year's interest on the price of a similar article of Silver Ware, will cover the cost of the Silesian Ware, while with equal attention, it is as enduring and retains its beauty and lustre; in proof of which we have frequent calls for additional purchases from parties who have tested its use satisfactorily.

The assortment comprises in part, Pitchers, various sizes, Plain and Engraved, (with and without Lids); Tea Setts, the latest style, Plain and Engraved; Castors, Goblets, Cups, Candlesticks, &c., &c. For sale by

EDSON HART, No. 7 Camp Street.

DR. DARE'S SHOULDER BRACE.

This instrument has many advantages over any now in use. It not only keeps the shoulders in their proper place, but serves to support the back, without constraint to the body, or stiffness. Its flexibility is so great as to adapt it perfectly to every motion of the body and give it the feeling of a natural arrangement. Another advantage it possesses over others is, that it produces no additional warmth to the body. No artificial arrangement could be better adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Persons who are inclined to stoop, and thus superinduce diseases of the chest, may restore perfectly the erectness of the chest and shoulders by wearing it. Those who wish an Abdominal Supporter can be supplied with one in connection with the Shoulder Brace. The two combined, make it very much superior to any heretofore offered. As a supporter to the back, they cannot be surpassed—supporting at the same time, the shoulders, and expanding the chest.

MEMPHIS, *March, 1843.*

EDSON HART,

Saint Charles,—Room 72.

Having examined the above Instruments, I certify that, in my view, they are admirably adapted to further the purpose intended.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 14, 1854.*

WARREN STONE, M.D.

H. G. NEWCOMB,
RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
 COTTON SQUARE, NATCHEZ, MISS.

Respectfully informs his friends that he has just received a supply of double and single barrelled GUNS, of all qualities, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

Fine Guns in cases, complete. Smith's Laminated Steel, J. Purdey, Oxford street, London; C. Moore, St. James street, London; Superior English Twist Double Hunting Guns, by all the latest makers, in fine cases, with everything complete—imported direct from Europe, for this market.

Perhaps the most perfect of firearms used at the present day, is

THE MODERN AMERICAN RIFLE,

which seems to have reached a point very near to perfection. This may safely be assumed for a weapon which, when in the hands of a practised rifleman, will enable him to make string after string of ten shots, at a distance of 220 yards, measuring twelve to fifteen inches. In fact, a string of ten shots at that distance has been made, which measured $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches from centre to centre. The most important improvements are—the use of steel for barrels, thoroughly annealed, and not too highly carbonized; admitting of a higher finish in the bore and grooves, and a diminution in the weight of the barrel; less susceptible to wear and tear and not as liable to rust. Also, the shortening of the barrel, care being used to preserve the proper balance of the weapon; the patent breech, proportioning the degree of twist to the size and weight of the ball; the increasing twist, and improved machinery for cutting the grooves; also, the *square and conical bullets* which obtain the greatest rectilinear momentum with the least atmospheric resistance. Minor improvements are the **PATENT LOADING MUZZLE** and **GUIDE STARTER**, which admit of the bullet being started regularly and always alike; and the use of **TELESCOPIC** and **GLOBE SIGHTS** for target shooting. All my various improvements I have made use of in the manufacture of these Rifles, modified to suit the purpose for which the weapon is intended.

He calls the attention of Rifle shooters to his fine Target Rifles, with patent muzzle, globe sights, and slug bullets, which he warrants to shoot accurately from 100 to 500 yards, and which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and warrant superior to any made in the South. The engraving gives a correct likeness of one of them. Also, fine Target Rifles, with plain sights, made to order, and warranted. He also makes a very superior double-barrelled Hunting Gun, either with both barrels rifled, or one rifled and the other smooth bore; and with cast-steel or best wrought barrels as desired, light and handy, yet true and effective at a great distance.

He *challenges* all Rifle makers in the Southern States to compete with his Rifles; and a bet can be had of from \$100 to \$500 that he can beat any gun made in the South: distance, forty rods; 10 to 40 shot string.

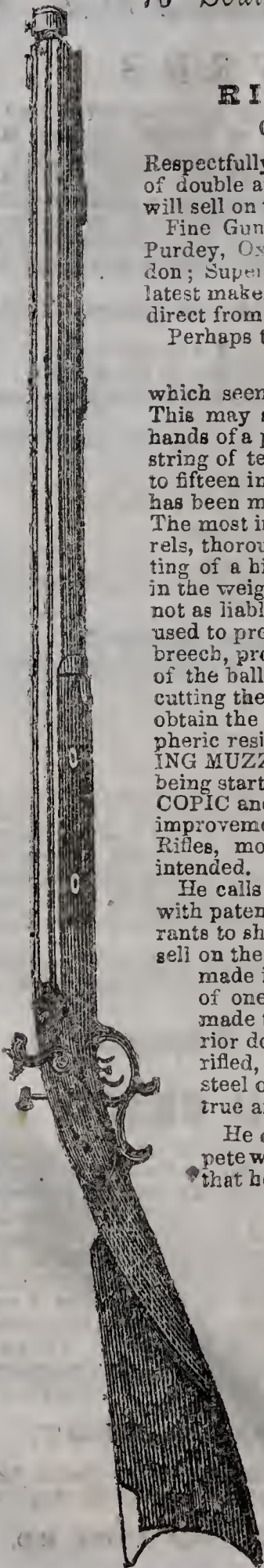
Also, a fine lot of Pistols, consisting of Colt's Revolvers, from 4 to 6 inches in barrel. Allen's patent, French and German do., small sizes.

Also, Baldwin's Improved Gun Wadding, and Drinking Cups, extra chargers for powder-flasks, and shot belts.

He is supplied with a fine assortment of Gun Materials, such as Remington's cast-steel barrels, Remington's iron barrels, Locks, Mountings, etc. etc. and a choice variety of Shooting Tackle, consisting of Pouches, Game Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps for military guns, Wad Cutters, Nipple Wrenches, Bullet Moulds, etc., etc., etc.

Guns restocked, altered to percussion, and other repairs executed in a superior manner, and at fair prices.

NATCHEZ, *September, 1854.*



VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE,

In Montgomery, Walker, Grymes and Madison counties,

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THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE

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Of fine farming and timbered lands, in tracts of convenient sizes to suit purchasers, lying in the forks of the San Jacinto Rivers, in Montgomery county, near to the town of Danville, in the region of country called the BIG THICKET, and about 45 miles from the city of Houston.

These Lands are covered with a mixed growth of White, Red, Black and Post Oaks, Pine, Ash, Spanish Mulberry, Dog Wood, Yaupon, Red Haw, Wild Peach, Sweet Bay, Elm, Lynn, Sweet Gum, Black Gum, Magnolia, Holly, Hickory Iron-wood, &c. &c. which growth sufficiently indicates their productability. Much of the timber is large and valuable, and fit for lumber and staves, which can be conveyed down the San Jacinto river to Galveston, a market of large demand for timber, &c.

Situated near, and conveniently accessible by Keel and Steamboat navigation, to the cities of Houston and Galveston—places of great trade and commerce, where every variety and extent of supplies can be obtained; upon the contemplated Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad route; finely timbered; well watered; soil of good quality, equally well adapted to the profitable production of Sugar and Cotton; and, withall, beautiful; these lands present superior inducements to emigrants, planters and farmers, to those engaged in the lumber business to tanners and stave-getters.

Lying off and below the main routes by which emigrants enter Texas they have hitherto escaped observation, but there is no portion of the state which combines greater advantages of

PRODUCTIVE LANDS, GOOD WATER, FINE TIMBER, HEALTH AND ACCESSIBILITY TO SEA-PORT MARKETS,

or where investments can now be made to greater advantage either for farming purposes, the timber and stave business, or for increase in value of the land.

The subscribers have also a number of choice and well selected and very desirable

PRAIRIE AND TIMBER TRACTS OF LAND,

lying near the county seat of Montgomery, and in the counties of GRIMES, WALSH, AND MADISON, which they will sell at reasonable prices, with credit for payment of part of the purchase money.

Enquiries will be duly answered and Lands shown by

W. L. GILLIAM,

At the town of Montgomery;

C. B. STEWART & SON,

Landrum, near Danville, Montgomery county, Texas.

THE GREAT RED RIVER REMEDY,
LETHIFUGE,

A new and invaluable discovery, has now a reputation established beyond a doubt as a specific for the cure of premonitory symptoms of **CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE BOWELS,**

It is also a certain cure for NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, SICK STOMACH, and for those who indulge in Intoxicating Drink it is a perfect panacea. It corrects that most awful of all feelings that generally follows from an over use of the Grape or Kentuck Wine. To those who are subject to Cramp Colic it is particularly recommended.

It has superior advantages over the most of preparations for the above diseases, as it is a PURELY VEGETABLE Compound, and contains NO ALCOHOL or spirits of any kind, which is generally the basis of preparations in a fluid state. All can use it with perfect safety. The Faculty of Rapides have pronounced in favor of this Compound, which should be a sufficient guarantee that it is no Quack Medicine. Numerous testimonials can be produced from the most respectable citizens of this parish of the benefits derived by the use of the Lethifuge as a Family and Plantation Medicine.

We, the undersigned Planters and Steamboat Captains, do fully accord to the inventor and proprietor of the Lethifuge, Mr. E. Johnson, of Alexandria, La., our highest regard for his Lethifuge, as being in all particulars one of the very best medicines now in use for the positive cure of the above diseases, having used the Lethifuge on our plantations and steamboats for the last four or five years with marked success.

Gov. Joseph Walker,
 Major Josiah Huie,
 James R. Andrews,
 Wm. J. Compton,
 Peter B. Compton,
 Judge Ralph Cushman,
 Col. C. H. Flower,
 S. W. Gordon,
 E. H. Flint,
 J. T. Flint,
 H. M. Hyams,
 Col. Robert A. Hunter,
 B. K. Hunter,
 W. C. James,
 Captain B. Jerreau,
 Wit. M. Sasser,

S. D. Linton, Quantico
 Plantation,
 Col. James A. McWaters,
 Hon. Thomas O. Moore,
 Hon. M. Ryan,
 Thomas Neal,
 Meredith Calhoun's Plan-
 tation,
 O. N. Ogden,
 H. Lynch & Co.
 Capt. John A. Texada,
 Hon. L. E. Texada,
 Jo. W. Texada,
 Col. R. A. Crane,
 Hon. Judge Henry Boyce,
 D. A. Smith,

Major James M. Wells,
 Gen. Thomas J. Wells,
 Captain William Waters,
 W. W. Whittington,
 Walter O. Winn,
 Capt. M. Walsh,
 Major R. King, Ouachita,
 Ralph Smith,
 Adolph Rachall, Mayor of
 Alexandria,
 A. McNutt,
 Robert C. Hynson,
 J. H. Ransdell,
 Hon. Henry Jackson,
 Richmond Archinard.

We, the undersigned Physicians, do most cheerfully recommend the Lethifuge as being an excellent compound, combining in its composition those remedies which have generally received a reputation for the cure of Cholera in its premonitory stages.

Dr. R. H. Sibley,
 Dr. Henry Machin,
 Dr. John Casson,
 Dr. S. A. Smith,

Dr. J. P. Davidson,
 Dr. E. B. Price,
 Dr. George E. French,
 Dr. W. J. Johnston,

Dr. Thos. W. Compton,
 Dr. L. Magruder,
 Dr. John Seip.

The Lethifuge as a remedy for the diseases that generally occur from changes of climate, water, etc., is unsurpassed. We have witnessed the beneficial effects of it on our boats for the last five years—its almost daily occurrence—travelers being more or less subject to Cholera, Diarrhœa, there is no speedier cure than Johnson's Lethifuge, as we cheerfully testify.

Capt. William Kimball,
 Capt. William Kay,
 Capt. Jo. F. Lodwick,

Capt. John Amsden,
 Capt. John Graham,
 Capt. J. J. Compene,

Capt. Charles H. Fearing,
 Capt. George Clark, and
 others.

BAYOU RAPIDES, December 23rd, 1854.

E. JOHNSON, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Please send me three large bottles of Lethifuge. I know of no medicine better than your Lethifuge for Cramp Colic and Diarrhœa. Since using it my negroes lose no time; it acts like a charm. There is no better medicine for negroes. Yours, B. JARREAU.

Numerous Testimonials similar to the above have been received from various individuals.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE SOLE INVENTOR AND PROPRIETOR,

E. JOHNSON, DRUGGIST, at Alexandria, La.

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The subscriber would inform his friends and patrons that he will hereafter attend to all orders for

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that he has one of the largest and finest selections to be found in this country, numbering upwards of

THREE HUNDRED VARIETIES!

and including everything worthy of cultivation.

As he devotes his whole time to the culture of this one flower, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase.

Fine, strong and well-wooded plants; ready to send South by 1st March, 1856; price, from \$1 to \$3 per dozen.

Description catalogues ready by 1st of January, 1856, and will be sent to all applicants who enclose a penny postage stamp.

☞ All orders addressed to

DEXTER SNOW,

CHICOPEE, Hampden county, Miss.,

Will meet with prompt attention.

O. O. WOODMAN,

Corner of Common and Magazine streets, N. O., La.

AND

OLIVER O. WOODMAN & CO.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs; Window Glass, Sash and Putty, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes, Landreth's Garden Seeds, Surgical Instruments, Spices, Snuffs, Patent Medicines.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY,

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

ASIATIC CHOLERA

IN ITS EARLY STAGES,

And for the certain and permanent cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint of Children, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus.

DR. BILLINGS'

Carminative and Astringent Syrup,

IN THE ABOVE DISEASES,

ALWAYS AFFORDING RELIEF.

Has now a reputation established before the public, as a medicine of unrivalled excellence in the treatment of the diseases for which it is intended. Its success is without a parallel. Its popularity is daily increasing. Thousands bear willing testimony to its virtues, and express their gratitude for the relief which it has afforded them. The Press and the Faculty, Jurists, Lawyers, Statesmen, Divines, and citizens of intelligence in every profession, unite in this. Their numerous certificates may be seen by calling upon the proprietor, and a few of them can be found published in a pamphlet, which will be furnished gratuitously by the Agents to all who call. In the premonitory symptoms and early stages of

ASIATIC CHOLERA,


as it appeared in this country in the years 1832 and 1833, it was used with great success; and since its recent re-appearance, it has been again resorted to with the same advantage. Cases of Cholera usually commence with Diarrhœa; and if this remedy is then promptly used, it will check the Diarrhœa, restore the stomach and bowels to a healthy condition, and impart tone and vigor to the system. No family should fail to have it among their medical stores. Where a preventive for Cholera is desired, a bottle of this Syrup, combined with a quart

O. O. WOODMAN, Druggists, New Orleans.

O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Druggists, &c., Vicksburg.

of pure Port Wine, or best French Brandy, with the addition of a table-spoonful of powdered ginger, and a tea-spoonful of powdered Cayenne pepper, will furnish a delightful cordial, and it may be relied upon as the safest and surest preventive, when used in small doses, once or twice a day. Prepared only by the subscriber, and none is genuine without his name blown in the bottle, and his signature upon the outside wrapper.

O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists,
Washington street, Vicksburg.

 L. A. JOHNSON is the only appointed Travelling Agent for *Billings' Syrup* in the State of Mississippi.

O. O. WOODMAN, Wholesale Agent,
Corner Common and Magazine sts., N. O.

CHOLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT OF CHILDREN.

Prevails during the hot months of summer. It is distinguished by violent vomiting and purging, and great emaciation; it is rapid in its progress, and soon sinks the little sufferer into a fatal prostration, unless the disease is arrested before the patient is too far gone. Of all the diseases to which children are liable, this produces the most frightful mortality. DR. BILLINGS' CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP, administered according to the directions, will at once arrest the vomiting and purging, allay the irritation of the stomach and save the child from the danger which threatens it.

Diarrhœa, or Looseness in Children.

This form of bowel complaint is very common among children; it is frequently produced, or kept up, by the irritation of teething, eating unripe fruit, or the use of improper diet. When it is caused by teething, and the child's gums are inflamed or swollen, or, if the gums appear to be tightly stretched over the tooth, which is about to come through, the gum should be freely cut with a sharp instrument, or the point of a sharp penknife, down to the tooth; after doing this, if the CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP is given in doses, as directed, it will stop the purging, and restore the child to ease and health. If the child is cutting a number of teeth, the irritation will be necessarily kept up for some time; by being particular to cut the gums, the CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP will be found sufficient during the whole process of teething to keep the child's bowels under a salutary check, until the cause ceases to exist. If the bowel complaint is caused by eating unripe fruit, or other indigestible diet, the evil must be corrected by superintending the child's diet and habits; but the effect often continues after the cause is removed, and there is no surer remedy for that disease in young children, than the CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP. By long neglect of this disagreeable and dangerous disease in young children, thousands of them are hurried out of existence, who might have been cured by the Carminative and Astringent Syrup.

No family where there are young children, should suffer themselves to be without this medicine a single day, as it will prevent them from becoming weak and reduced with diarrhœa, especially while teething. If children are brought up by hand, their bowels can always be kept regulated with it.

This medicine is wholesome, harmless, and pleasant to the taste, and grateful to the stomach, and children are generally fond of it; and it may be taken by either sex, at any age or in any state of weakness.

It checks vomiting produced from any cause whatever.

A Letter from Colonel Hebron, Planter, Warren County:

DR. BILLINGS—Dear Sir: Believing that your Syrup is the most valuable medicine now in use in this country, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Bowel Affections and the Summer Complaints of Children, I consider that I am doing you but common justice, and a great service to the Public, by recommending it, in the warmest manner, to be kept by every family, and to be used by every person, particularly planters who may have young negroes afflicted with those complaints. I have found it everything that could be asked for in a medicine. It has cured every case of bowel complaint in my family speedily and

O. O. WOODMAN, Druggist, New Orleans.

O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Druggists, &c., Vicksburg.

effectually : it seems to have no bad quality, and may be given to children and females freely, and is so pleasant to the taste that children actually like it, which saves a good deal of trouble; according to my experience, it very soon cuts short a disease which I have heretofore found a very obstinate and difficult one to manage, that is, Diarrhoea in grown persons, and the Summer Complaint in children. I am so well satisfied of its superiority over everything else, that I have seen tried for those diseases, that I look upon all forms of bowel complaints and Cholera Infantum as entirely under my control, when I have at hand a bottle of your infallible Carminative and Astringent Syrup.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN HEBRON.

Lagrange, Warren County, June 16th, 1844.

Sold by O. O. WOODMAN, corner Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.

O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Vicksburg, and by all Dealers in Medicines in the South.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

In this distressing disease, where the patient is wasted away to skin and bones with hardly strength enough left to keep from his bed, the CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP has effected some very remarkable cures. It is only necessary to persevere in it for a reasonable length of time, to obtain certain relief.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT.

The Proprietor and discoverer of this sovereign remedy challenges the world to furnish anything from the days of Æsculapius down to the present time, in the Arcana of Medicine which can vie with or excel the intrinsic properties of this Ointment. Its value has been tested with the happiest effect in the most obstinate cases of Inflammation, Burns, Biles, Scalds, Bites of Poisonous Reptiles, Ulcers, White Swellings, Old Sores, and all diseases of an external character. Many respectable living witnesses can attest to the truth of the above, whose lives have been saved by a timely application of *Gray's Ointment*. In short, it is fast superseding all other remedies where its efficacy is known. Its operation is speedy, its application safe, producing in most cases immediate relief. Price 50 cents and \$1 per box.

L. A. JOHNSON, Travelling Wholesale Agent. O. O. WOODMAN, Sole Proprietor for the State of Mississippi.

PAIN-KILLING LINIMENT.

For Rheumatism, Affections of the Spine, Nervous Diseases, Sore Throat, Weakness, Salt Rheum, &c.

It is not the Proprietor's desire to lavish unmerited praise on this Liniment, nor does he intend to deceive the public by assigning to this remedy properties which it does not truly possess. It is an admirable external remedy, and has received, wherever it has been introduced, the approbation of all classes. It has been recommended by physicians as possessing healing virtues of extraordinary qualities and power in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Prepared with great care by O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Vicksburg.
Sold also by O. O. Woodman, New Orleans.

Another Wonder of this Wonderful Age!

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have in my possession a purely vegetable preparation of my own making which I guarantee will speedily cure every case of Ague or Chill and Fever in which it is tried; and with the same certainty and rapidity will it terminate and cure all fevers, no matter of what grade. The medicine is almost tasteless, and leaves no unpleasant effect on the system after its use.

O. O. WOODMAN, Druggist, New Orleans.
O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Druggists, &c., Vicksburg.

It may seem vanity in me to speak thus confidently about my medicine, but I am actuated by the most sincere convictions of duty in making known to my fellow-citizens a most extraordinary remedy which may be the means, under Providence, of saving the lives of tens of thousands of human beings, when its virtues become as well known to others as they are to me. W. B. MINOR.

Read the following, from the former agent at Vicksburg. Dr. Emanuel is a physician of high standing :

Vicksburg, June 3, 1852.

Before accepting an agency of Minor's Vegetable Fever Remedy, I tested it in a great number of cases of remittent fever, in all cases with highly satisfactory results. M. EMANUEL.

I have this day constituted and appointed O. O. Woodman the sole and exclusive agent for the United States, for the sale of my Magical Fever Cure. All that is prepared in future, will be put up by said Woodman; and none will be genuine except accompanied by his signature on the outside wrapper. Remember this medicine is purely vegetable, and is not accompanied with the use of Quinine. W. B. MINOR.

Vicksburg, June 3, 1852.

From the well known Editor of the New Orleans Courier.

I have tried the medicine you sent me in two cases: one a regular Chill and Fever case, the patient having had repeated attacks for two months past, during which he had taken some 260 grains of Quinine. I administered your remedy to him, when I first saw him, immediately after he felt the chill approaching. I gave him three doses. He has had no return of it, has been working on the Levee ten hours a day, and feels perfectly well.

The other was a boy of sixteen, of a delicate bilious habit, and subject to attacks of Intermittent fever which usually confined him a week at a time. He was sick in this way all last summer. He came in on Monday with slight chill and fever; on Wednesday, the chill was very severe, high fever, intense headache, and sick stomach. I immediately administered your prescription; after a refreshing sleep, he awoke calling for *beefsteak*. Two weeks have elapsed, he has been well and hearty, and is a firm believer in your remedy.

Yours, very truly,

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans, May 22, 1852.

O. O. WOODMAN & Co., Vicksburg, and O. O. WOODMAN, New Orleans, who are the General Distributing Agents for the United States.

CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

For the Certain Cure of Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Croup, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs in the Incipient stage. Also, for the relief of Consumption in advanced Stages of the disease.

This is an Anodyne Expectorant, prepared on the plan of combining the most active and efficient remedies, usually prescribed by the profession, in all their purity affording a remedy which is found to give energy and certainty of effect, which cannot be had by using the same remedies as usually prescribed by the Physician or Apothecary.

The mode of preparation is such as to combine the isolated active principles of Morph. Act., Sanguinerine, Tart. Ox. Ant., Scillæ, Aydr. Acidum, Saccharum, in a Syrup Prun. Virg., in a manner to cause an entire harmony of action and perfectly resist the action of time, thus affording to Physicians a desideratum in Medicine, ready for use, convenient and efficient, with the component parts of which they are familiar, and known to be most relied on by all medical men for the relief of pulmonary affections. It is not designed that this shall be a secret remedy, and the formula, with proportion of each ingredient, will be readily submitted to Physicians.

The cost of the preparation is such that it will not warrant the usual amount of advertising and puffing resorted to by popular medicine dealers. It must make its way in public favor by its intrinsic merits alone.

O. O. WOODMAN, Druggist, New Orleans.
O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Druggists, &c., Vicksburg.

The following is one of the many testimonials volunteered by Physicians of the first standing:—

From Dr. W. M. Deason.

Gallatin, Miss., May 1st, 1852.

O. O. WOODMAN—Dear Sir: I have given your Cherry Expectorant a fair trial and am well pleased with its effects—better than any other article I ever met with. I would be pleased for you to send me half a dozen bottles by the bearer.
Respectfully,
W. M. DEASON.

Prepared and sold by O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Vicksburg, Miss.; also sold by O. O. WOODMAN, Wholesale Agent, corner Common and Magazine streets, N. O.

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT, FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

This preparation has attained a wide celebrity, from the Universal success which has attended its use. For Coughs, Colds, and in fact any Pulmonary Complaints, this Medicine, from its peculiar properties as a dissolvent, and its soothing power to all irritations of the throat, will probably be preferred to any offered to the public. As an appetizer, or dyspeptic remedy, it will also be found excellent, its natural and genial warmth keeping the digestive powers in proper tone.

Advice to those suffering from colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

When a cold has been contracted, immediate means must be employed to open the pores before the cold gets seated. The first and best means is to drink warm fluids, to bathe the feet, and, if possible, the whole body in warm water.

Warm clothing is essential to a cure. Woollen garments are the best.

Sleep warmly at night; be careful of drafts of air.

Out-door exposure is not injurious, if clothing is sufficient to warmth to the shape of the body, and in a condition to take exercise. If feverish, then it is better to remain at home till the fever is abated.

If costiveness accompanies the cold, with feverishness, take a cathartic such as Woodman's Purgative Pills, to open the bowels moderately and effectively.

If subject to cough on lying down, take Woodman's Cherry Expectorant several times within an hour or two before retiring to rest.

If subject to cough on rising up in the morning, take same of the Cherry Expectorant before attempting to get up.

Whenever, during the day, there is an inclination to cough, use the Cherry Expectorant until the inclination ceases.

If subject to tickling in the throat, tightness of chest, hoarseness and difficulty of breathing, use freely the Expectorant until the tendency is stayed.

The best general mode of using the Expectorant is in oft repeated and very small doses.

New Orleans, April 9th, 1852.

Dear Sir:—The public generally are fully aware of the thousands of Remedies for Diseased Lungs, under the titles of Sarsaparillas, Pills, Plasters, Liniments, &c., that are daily brought to their notice through the newspapers, by way of advertisements. My object in writing this notice for publication, is to induce the public, or at least those who are afflicted, to use one that contains articles of *real use in Pulmonary Diseases*. I am conscious that in so doing I am acting most unprofessionally, and derogatory to the interests of Medical Science and the regular practitioners of medicine. I refer to *Woodman's Cherry Expectorant*, which is a scientific remedy that I have used with more success than any of the usual Prescriptions used by Physicians.

(Signed)

J. M. MAITLAND, M. D.

AGENTS—G. W. Westbrook, St. Louis and New York; O. O.

O. O. WOODMAN, Druggist, New Orleans.
O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Druggists, &c., Vicksburg.

Woodman, New Orleans; O. O. Woodman & Co., Vicksburg,
G. D. Johnson, Memphis; L. A. Johnson, Travelling Agent for
Mississippi.

WOODMAN'S EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.

Ginger has for a long time been deservedly one of the most celebrated and popular family medicines as an antispasmodic and carminative, and particularly for its great efficacy in cold flatulent colic, and weakness of the stomach and bowels, especially in persons of torpid and phlegmatic constitutions. Such is the intimate connection between the stomach and the nervous system, that the health of the one depends very much upon the state of the other, and a medicine which is grateful and beneficial to the stomach, has the effect of restoring the nervous system, to its natural tone and vigor; and, owing to these circumstances, the Extract of Ginger will be found an excellent remedy for Nervous and Sick Headache, for Sea Sickness, Nausea, &c., &c. The great advantages of the Fluid Extract, or Essence of Jamaica Ginger are, that, in a very concentrated form, it contains all the active principle without any of the inert matter, which makes it much more agreeable to the stomach, and at the same time more palatable.

Dyspeptic persons, who are troubled with nausea or distress of the stomach after eating, owing to weakness of the digestive organs, will find this preparation invaluable, as it usually affords immediate relief, and is far more efficacious than brandy or any other kind of ardent spirits, as it stimulates and warms the stomach, producing a more permanent relief, without the injurious consequences which result from alcoholic stimulants.

In Gout and Rheumatism it will be found of very great benefit, as it drives the disease from the stomach and vital organs to the extremities, and in these diseases is very extensively used by the most celebrated physicians in the United States and in England.

During the prevalence of the Cholera, it was found of the greatest benefit for preventing the weakness and relaxation of the bowels which produce diarrhoea.

A few drops in a tumbler of water, with sugar or syrup, form a healthful and delightful beverage, this extract counteracting the bad effects of the cold water.

Woodman's Extract of Jamaica Ginger.

Is elaborately prepared from carefully selected articles of the best quality; it possesses, in a concentrated form, all the valuable properties of the Jamaica Ginger, and is warranted to be free from all irritating or other properties of an injurious tendency.

It is a remedy suited to the extremes of heat and cold, and is at all times beneficial when gentle tonic and stimulating influences are required. Its stimulant property being independent of alcoholic power, its effect as a frequent remedy need never be dreaded. While it strengthens and refreshes the debilitated in the summer season, it is not less potent during the inclemency of winter, by warming with its healthful tonic principle, and enabling the system to resist the influences of incipient disease which lurk in a changing climate. No family should be without it, and by travellers on long journeys, or by sea, it will be found invaluable.

CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from PURE JAMAICA GINGER, should be particular to ask for WOODMAN'S EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER, which is warranted to be exactly what it is represented.

O. O. WOODMAN, corner of Magazine and Common streets,
New Orleans, Wholesale Agent; and O. O. Woodman & Co.,
Vicksburg.

O. O. WOODMAN, Druggist, New Orleans.

O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Druggists, &c., Vicksburg.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

One thousand dollars reward will be given to any person who will produce a single case where Minor's Fever Remedy has produced any injurious consequences as is frequently the case with Quinine; and the like amount will be paid if any mineral substance can be found in this remedy, the great magical cure for all Fevers.

Read the following, from persons who are well known:

COL. MINOR—Dear Sir: Last summer and fall I was engaged in making levee^s in Louisiana, and had a large number of Irishmen in my employ. A very large number were suffering from Chills and Fever, and Diarrhœa. I tried all the common known remedies; gave Quinine, Speed's Tonic, Osgood's Cholagogue. These remedies only produced temporary relief. It was really distressing to see the poor fellows lying about their cabins, more dead than alive. At last I procured your Magical Fever Remedy, and in every case where it was administered, it acted like a perfect charm; its effects appeared more like magic than reality. In twenty-four hours after administering your medicine, the hands were at their work, and in no instance did it re-appear. I also used it in cases of bloody flux, by adding one-half the quantity of Laudanum and administering as in Fever and Ague.

JOHN GREEN.

N. Berry, June 3, 1852.

Vicksburg, March 1, 1852.

COL. W. B. MINOR—Sir: In answer to your inquiry, as to my opinion of your Vegetable preparation for the cure of the many diseases you warrant it to cure, I beg leave here to remark, that, for the last two years, I have had under my management and care upwards of one hundred negroes, on the plantation of Messrs. Brown & Johnston, in Madison Parish, Louisiana; and had very frequent opportunities of testing said Medicine. I gave the medicine as directed, and in no instance did it fail to cure. I frequently had hands to come in from the plantation with the chill; I gave them of your medicine under the directions; in from one to two hours, they would be in a fine perspiration; I then looked upon the case as cured and they would return to their work.

I tried your medicine on several women on the plantation who had been unhealthy and irregular for years; soon after commencing the use of your medicine, the women were restored, and are now breeding women; having used your medicine in a great variety of cases, I feel fully authorized to recommend it to the public. I use the medicine myself in preference to any other I have ever tried, and so I recommend it.

Very Respectfully,

THOMAS C. JONES.

I respectfully refer to Messrs. Brown & Johnston, the well known Bankers of Vicksburg, as to the correctness of the statement of their manager, Mr. Jones.

W. B. MINOR.

This is to certify that I have been laboring under Chronic Diarrhœa, with Chills and Fever and a soreness in my breast and shoulders, with a bad cough, for near twelve months; two-thirds of the time I was unable to get about, I tried the prescriptions of many very able physicians, received temporary relief for a short time only; was without medicine or advice for one month, made up my mind that I would die, and I concluded not to take any more of their drugs; about this time I was persuaded to read the wonderful cures of Mr. Minor, (I went to school with Minor in Kentucky, in 1808,) so I thought I would spend a few more dollars, and try his wonderful vegetable cure. I bought one ounce vial of his medicine, which I used under the directions, and before the vial was one-third used, I found myself improving; and when the vial was out, concluded I was well. I waited one week to see the result. I found no return of Diarrhœa, Ague, Fever or Pains, and have not had any return of either since, now three months, and I feel in better health than I have for five years. I think every family, doctors and all, should never be without this great and never failing remedy.

R. W. PARR.

O. O. WOODMAN, Druggist, New Orleans.
O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Druggist, &c., Vicksburg.

All the genuine must be put in bottles with the words, Minor's Fever Cure, O. O. Woodman, blown on the bottle; also, the outside wrapper to have the signature of O. O. Woodman, the sole proprietor for the United States.

W. B. MINOR.

Sold at wholesale by O. O. Woodman & Co., Vicksburg; O. O. Woodman, New Orleans; Peter Cook & Co., Yazoo City; W. H. Fox, Natchez; G. D. Johnson, Memphis; A. R. Leonard & Co., and Charles Shreve, Port Gibson, and can be had by merchants and druggists throughout Mississippi and Louisiana.

WOODMAN'S SUGAR-COATED BILIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Headache, Pains in the Back, Breast and Sides, Dyspepsia, Fevers, of all kinds of Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Nervous Complaints and other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood and obstructions in the Digestive Organs.

Experience has proved that nearly every Disease to which the human frame is subject, produces Impurities of the Blood, or Derangement of the Digestive Organs, and to secure Health, we must remove these obstructions or restore the Blood to its natural state. When the slightest derangement is indicated by Costiveness or any other sign, it admonishes us that superfluities are gathering which should at once be got rid of; and the most easy and natural way to do this, is to take WOODMAN'S SUGAR-COATED BILIOUS PILLS, which are easily swallowed as bits of candy, and have no taste of medicine.

They operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, cleanse the diseased Liver of that excess of bile which is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to its natural state, operate on the blood, and remove all impurities, and effectually cleanse the stomach and bowels, and restore them to a healthy and vigorous action. In this way they strike at the ROOT OF DISEASE, open the pores externally and internally, prompting the Insensible Perspiration and obviating flatulency, Headache, &c., &c., and necessarily secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs and Liver, and thereby RESTORE HEALTH.

These Pills are entirely vegetable, and are prepared from the purest medical virtues of vegetables, combined in such a manner as to act with astonishing efficiency, and yet without griping, unless in cases where the bowels are unusually disordered.

FOR FEMALES.

For Female Complaints these Pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. They do not cramp and rack the most delicate, but on the contrary, strengthen and invigorate; and when taken in doses of two or three every alternate night, will restore the sufferer to regularity and health.

FOR CHILDREN.

Children may take these Pills with the most perfect safety, and the most satisfactory results will follow. For children, from three to ten years of age, give one Pill, to be repeated daily till the cause of disease is removed.

FEVERS, HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

Begin with one Pill, on going to bed, and two the next night; after which, if the difficulty is not removed, take two Pills the first night, and four the next, which will not fail to cure.

COSTIVENESS.

This habit of body is the mother of many diseases. Daily and free discharges by the bowels are as necessary to health as food is to the support of the body. The bowels may be termed the common sewers by which the whole system is kept in order.

RHEUMATISM.

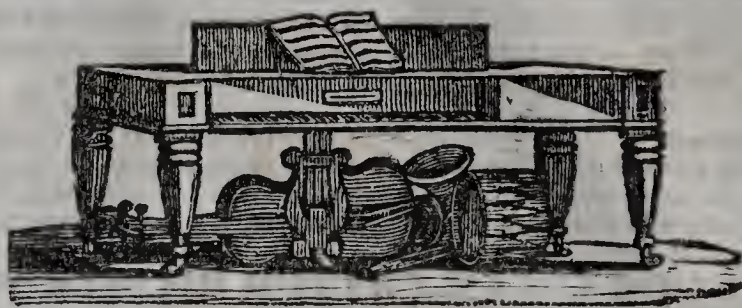
These Pills will more effectually cure Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, than any other remedy taken in connection with an outward application of WOODMAN'S PAIN-KILLING LINIMENT,

Prepared with great care from purely vegetable substances.

O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Vicksburg, Miss.

Wholesale Agents, O. O. Woodman, New Orleans; Sold by Priestly & Massey, Canton; Peter Cook & Co., Yazoo City:

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.



W. S. HALSEY,

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Agent for the Sale of Light, Newton & Bradbury's

CELEBRATED PIANOS.

These Pianos have won the favor of our best judges and most talented musicians, who say they possess superior qualities, such as are not to be met with in other Piano Fortes made in this country. Their RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE, combined as they are with UNPRECEDENTED POWER AND STRENGTH, together with EVENNESS AND EQUALITY from the lowest to the highest keys, place them eminently ABOVE ALL OTHER INSTRUMENTS TO BE FOUND IN AMERICA.

Also on hand, a fine assortment of

Pianos of the best European & American Manufacture,

Musical merchandise of all kinds, comprising

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BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, ETC. ETC.

In connection with the above, will always be kept on hand, a large and select assortment of

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

All new Publications, from the different publishers in the country received immediately after issue. All orders from the Country strictly attended to. Pianos, and all kinds of instruments,

TUNED AND REPAIRED. MUSIC NEATLY BOUND.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW ONES.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

**TWO DOORS BELOW ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,
CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS:**

TO PLANTERS, Horticulturists and Gardeners.

The subscriber offers for sale the following fertilizers, which will be found on trial to be the most efficient and economical MANURES that can be used :

GROUND BONES :

The valuable qualities of these is well known to all intelligent agriculturists. Persons about setting out Fruit trees or Grape vines should order sufficient to put at least a peck at the roots of each tree or vine, and no other manure will be needed in the orchard or vinyard for years. They are ground in two qualities, coarse and fine; the coarse is one and a quarter cents per pound; the fine one and a half cents per pound.

PHOSPHATED GUANO.

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For sale in barrels of about two hundred pounds each, at two cents per lb.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This highly concentrated fertilizer is composed of *Animal Matter, Sulphuric Acid, Bone Dust, Gypsum and Sulphate of Iron*, each of which by itself is a powerful manure. Five hundred pounds, or about two barrels of this Super-Phosphate of Lime have been found to be fully equal, in beneficial effects, to thirty wagon loads of ordinary Stable Manure.

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94 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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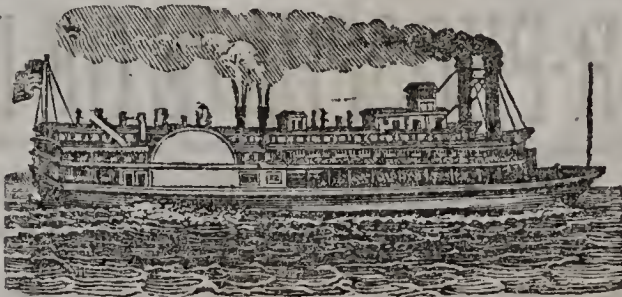
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PROSPECTUS.

AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER
FOR 1855.

N. B. CLOUD, M. D., EDITOR.

THE THIRD VOLUME of the AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER will commence with the January number for 1855.

This Journal has passed through the ordeal of infancy. It has established for itself a reputation that one of maturer years might envy. Its mechanical execution is unsurpassed by any similar Journal, either North or South. Its diversified contents, both original and selected, embracing every variety of information that can interest or improve the Southern Planter in his industrial pursuits—gives it a most favorable reception wherever it is known.

“DEVOTED TO IMPROVED PLANTATION ECONOMY, MANUFACTURES, AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.” the object of the AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER is to “improve the Soil and the Mind;” to aid and stimulate investigations, scientific and practical, and developing the resources of the Planting States. With a corps of Correspondents, numbering many of the most practical as well as scientific minds of the South, we intend to press the “war into Africa.”

“No pent-up Utica contracts our pow’rs,
All this rich, fruitful Continent is ours.”

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Our HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT will be sustained by a gentleman of thorough practical experience.

In short, we assure our friends, and the friends of improvement in the Agricultural and other industrial pursuits of Planting and Slaveholding States, that neither pains, industry or expense shall be spared to make the American Cotton Planter the true exponent of the Planting interest of the country.

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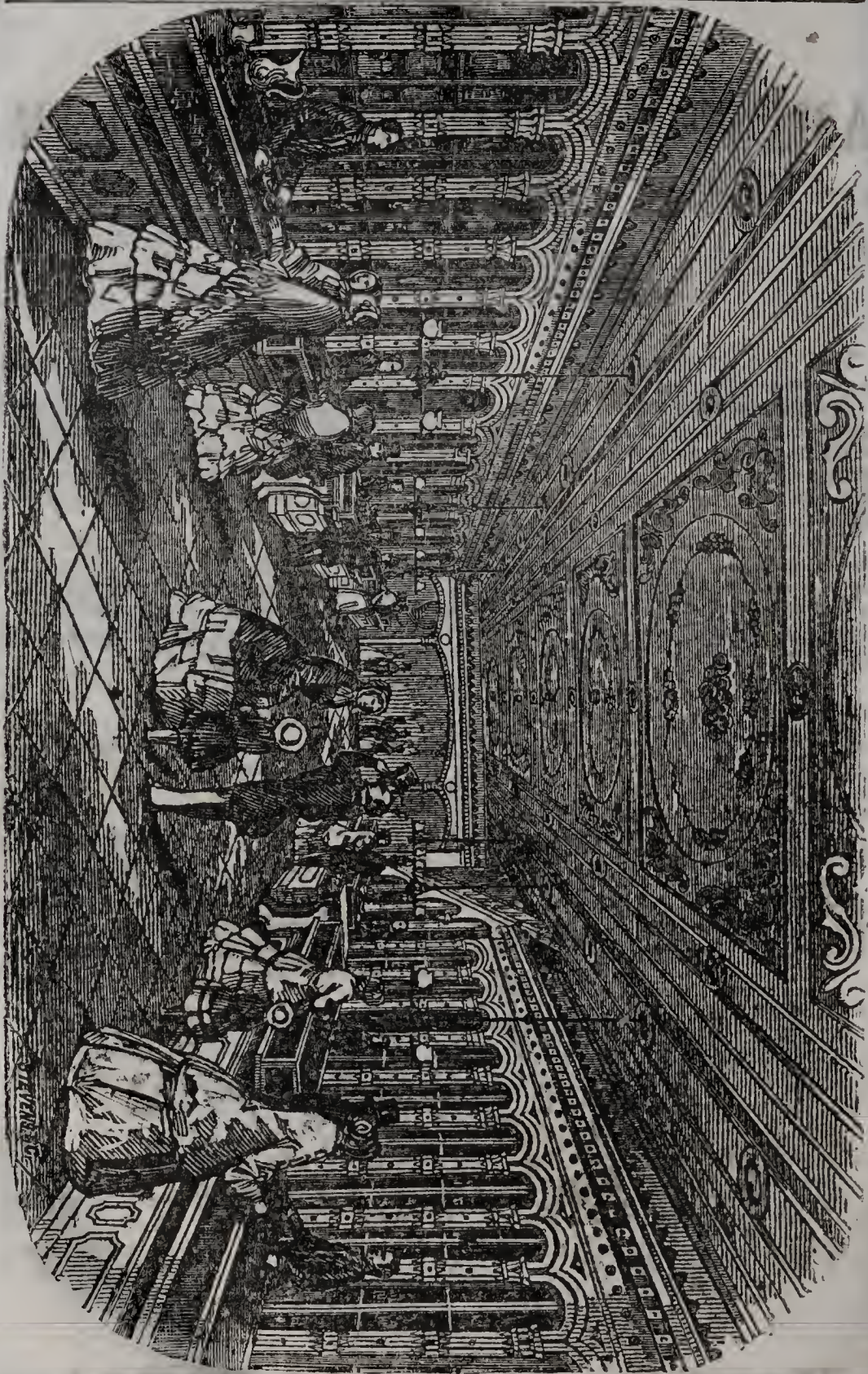
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Large and strong SILVER WATCHES, for mechanics and overseers, at very moderate prices. All their watches are warranted for twelve months after they are sold, and the most experienced English and Swiss workmen are employed in the repairing department.

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And have always on hand, for show or selection,

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They are expressly made to order for their retail trade, and have all the modern improvements that possess any real merit. The barrels are made of Stub Twist, Damascus, or Laminated Steel, and are warranted free from flaws. Every variety of bore and length can be seen, from Boys' Guns and Road Guns only twenty-two inches long, to the largest Ducking Guns.

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GAME BAGS, SHOT BELTS, and POWDER FLASKS in every variety. STARKER'S, WALKER'S, and other SUPERIOR PERCUSSION CAPS.

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
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NEW ORLEANS, *October 15, 1855.*

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
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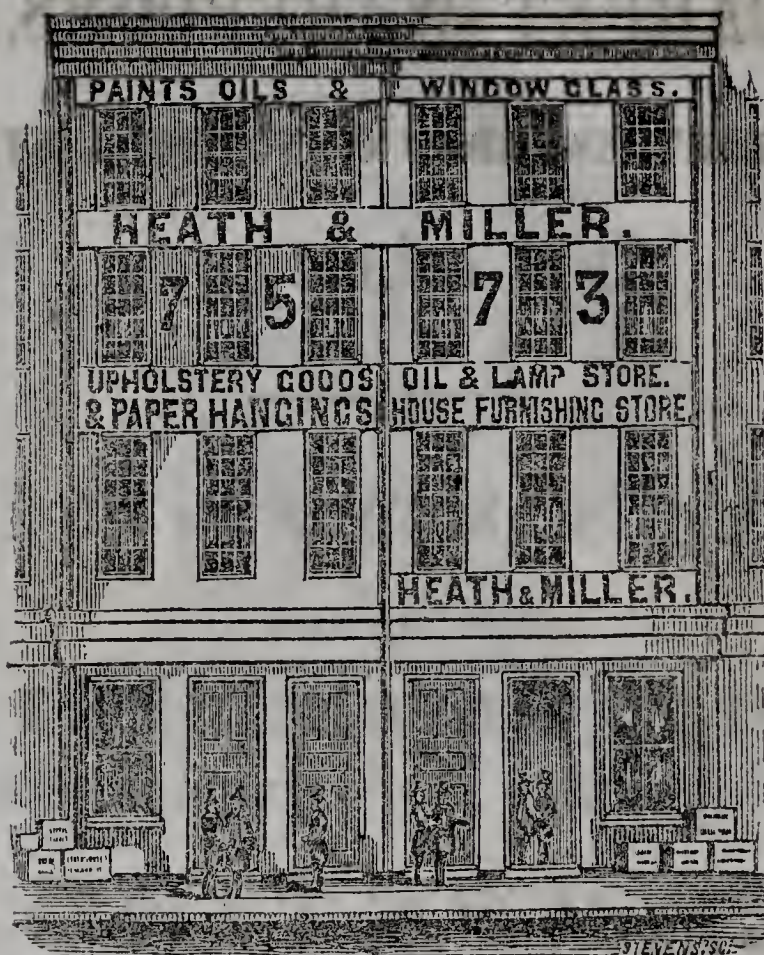
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ERRATA.

Those practically unacquainted with the fact, may rest assured that it requires an extraordinary degree of care to prevent typographical and other errors from creeping into such a publication as this. Printers require close watching!

One sheet of our advertising sheet was printed without the possibility of our reading the proofs. Hence the necessity for these errata.

At page 77,—The valuable lands in Texas, there offered for sale, are in Grimes, WALKER, and Madison counties; Dr. C. B. Stewart and Mr. Samuel Landrum may be addressed at Danville. Dr. Stewart's intimate acquaintance with every thing connected with the Land and Land Laws of Texas, give the strongest assurance that his selections not only embrace some of the best lands in the State, but that his titles are unquestionable—a most important item.

At page 79,—The Verbenas, there advertised, are offered by Mr. Dexter Snow, of Chicopee, Hampden county, MASSACHUSETTS—a noted grower of that most beautiful of flowers for budding out, or planting in masses.

At page 75,—Mr. Edson Hart advertises Fresh Oysters, put up in such a manner that country customers may receive them fresh and fine. The price of the half-gallon can should be \$16 per dozen, instead of \$15; and Spratt's Self-Sealing Cans are sold at—One quart cans, \$3 50 per dozen; Half gallon cans, \$5 00 per dozen.

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